The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,056.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	58 0
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Ten lines and under
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
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In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PHILIPS—October 21st, at the Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, of fever, Joseph Philips, Esq., aged 26.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

NASH—October 13th, at Farrington House, Ootacamund, the wife of James T. Nash, Esq., of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander Parkes, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 27th October, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.:—Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, and Gopalpore.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

steamers plying Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Karrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Nov.	Dec.	Down.	Nov.	Dec.
Leave Bombay	2	16	Leave Bussorah	19	3
„ Kurrachee	6	20	„ Fao	20	4
„ Guadur	7	21	„ Bushire	22	6
„ Muscat	10	24	„ Lingo	24	8
„ B. Abbas	12	26	„ B. Abbas	26	10
„ Lingo	13	27	„ Muscat	28	12
„ Bushire	16	30	„ Guadur	29	14
	Dec.			Dec.	
„ Fao	17	1	„ Kurrachee	2	16
Arrive Bussorah	18	2	Arrive Bombay	5	19

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 250 tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 2nd November, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 26th October, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Company will despatch the s. s. "SULTAN," (1,134 Tons and 210 H.P. E. L. Baker, Commander, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, as an Extra Steamer to China. For Freight and Passage apply to

G. F. Henry, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay, 15th October 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "RINALDO," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Rinaldo."

Bombay, 16th October 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "SIR JOHN LAWRENCE," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Sir John Lawrence."

Bombay, 16th October 1868.

ENGLISH & EUROPEAN NEWS.

"THE MAIL:"

A Paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from *The Times*.

The Newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail*, having become the property of the Proprietors of *The Times*, IS NOW published

twice a week, under the title of

"THE MAIL,"

at the price of Threepence per copy as heretofore, The days of publication will be Tuesday and Friday, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times*, which will thus be rendered available, in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on prepayment at Printing House Square, London.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA,

The Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co.:—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me), of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a diligent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

CHOLERA

appears to be at least encouraged, if not actually produced by the foul state of air engendered by the impurities commonly surrounding human dwellings. Foremost among the means for attaining, so far as human foresight can, immunity from the visitations of this dreadful scourge, is the *free use* in *all unavoidable sources of impurity* (closets, drains, &c.) of

DISINFECTANTS.

Servants' quarters are standing sources of peril, and their periodical inspection for the enforcement of the continual application of disinfectants becomes on occasions of danger the absolute duty of every householder to those around him, and to the public at large.

CARBOLIC ACID,

in all its various forms, is the most valuable disinfectant supplied by the discoveries of modern science; easy of application, servants can be induced to use it; by no means disagreeable, it does not offend the delicate senses of ladies and children.

MACDOUGALL'S

PATENT POWDER

for general purposes of disinfection.

In bags of 28 lbs. or 56 lbs. each, and casks of 200 lbs. each.

In bottle, with dredger tops, for use in the "bath-room."

In Packets of 1 lb. each.

MACDOUGALL'S PATENT PREPARED

CARBOLIC ACID,

for Sewage purposes,

In bottles, and 1 or 2 gallon ars

A sheet of notes upon the uses of Carbolic Acid, with especial reference to Cholera, free upon application, to

THE SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £94 10s. 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Bonfellow will be despatched on the 30th November next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

WANTED

WANTED to PURCHASE, a first class (Horizontal and Condensing much preferred) High Pressure STEAM ENGINE, of 15 to 20 Horse Power. Also a Cornish or Lancashire BOILER of best make, with all fittings, and suited to supply the above with ample Steam. Apply with full particulars to

Messrs. ROBINSON & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited). Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st November 1868, an upper-storied, airy HOUSE, No. 75, on Malabar Hill, now occupied by Charles Herring, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Blackwell & Co. For particulars apply to Mr. ANUNDRAO BHASKERJEE, at the Small Cause Court, Bombay, Esplanade.

3rd October 1868.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the Property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited) in Liquidation)—

Three Houses, Nos. 5, 6, and 7, in Compounds, adjoining each other in line near the public road.

The above will be shown at any time on application to Mr. J. GAHAGAN, Company's Storekeeper, Girgaum, and the terms as to Rent, &c., can be ascertained by addressing the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN. }

Elphinstone Circle, 24th September 1868.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON,
SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS. —Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety, A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858,
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and in the matter of the BOMBAY AND MAHIM FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).

By direction of the HONOURABLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, NOTICE is hereby given that the said Judge has appointed MONDAY the 26th day of October, instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers, in the High Court, to make a Call on all the Contributories of the said Company, and that the Official Liquidator thereof proposes that such Call shall be for Rupees 50 per Share. All persons interested are entitled to attend at such day, hour, and place to offer objections to such Call.—Dated this 7th day of October 1868.

HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Attorneys to Official Liquidator.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 1195 of 1865.

Aga Ally Achar Hajee Mahomed Tuckee Cazranee, Mogul Merchant; Nisa Bebee, wife of one Abdool Rahim; and Khamnee Jan, widow of Hajee Mahomed Tuckee bin Hajee Hoossein Ally Cazranee, deceased, —all residingin Mody Street, within the Fort of Bombay... ... ... } Plaintiffs,

vs.

Aga Mahomed bin Abdool Russool, residing in Mody Street, aforesaid, Administrator with the Will annexed of the said Hajee Mahomed Tuckee bin Hajee Hoossein Ally Cazranee, deceased, and Aga Abdool Russool bin Hajee Hoossein Ally Cazranee, now residing at Siam, out of the jurisdiction of this Honourable Court, when he shall come within the jurisdiction... ... ... } Defendants.

PURSUANT to a Decretal Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit, and which order bears date the 13th day of December 1867, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of the abovenamed late Hajee Mahomed Tuckee bin Hajee Hoossein Ally Cazranee, deceased, the Testator in the pleadings in this suit mentioned, who died in Bombay on or about the 28th day of August 1856, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office, in the Court House, within one month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from any benefit under the said Decretal Order.—Dated this 28th day of September 1868.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

THOMAS BEAR'S
CELEBRATED
VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE TOBACCO,
TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.
Sweet as the Rose

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempt, at imposition should take place after it has left his Manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.	Havana Tobacco.
„ Birdseye „	Persian „
„ Cut Cavendish „	Latakiah „
„ Returns Tobacco „	Oronoko „
York River „	Imperial „
Carolina Rose.	Smoking Mixture.
Golden Gem.	Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish Honey dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheeroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Shopkeepers and Dealers throughout the world

Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company.
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN;
The present Viceroy and Governor General of India
His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and Company, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets, and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the whole of the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, p. doz.	12 to	21
Superfine do. do.	18 „	21
Balbriggan embossed Silk do.	25	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks,	14 „	20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
Superfine Greyand Mixed Merino	13 „	18½
Extra Super do. Mixed Striped	21 „	24
Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
Do. Fancy Striped	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25 „	45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3 „	6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½ „	6½
Silk and Wool Pants	6 „	8
India Gauze Pants	7 „	8
Grey Merino Pants	6 „	8
Bathing Drawers, Striped Fancy Cotton	2½	

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	A.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz	45	0
White Zephyr Shirts per doz.	55, 60,	65 0
Do. Dress Do.	„	75 0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each.	10	8
Do. all Wool „	10	5
Do. Cashmere „	10	8
Span Silk Shirts „	12	8
French Printed Shirts per doz.		70 0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits, each		25 0
Cashmere Do. „		20 0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable).		20 0
Prince of Wales Do.		18 0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts: a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8	8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.	per doz.	Rs.	A.
The Pall Mall	per doz.	7	0
do. with Tie	„	7	8
The Belgian	„	7	8
do. with Tie	„	7	8
The Shakspear	„	7	0
do. with Tie	„	7	8
The Regent	„	7	0
The Indian	„	7	0
The Improved West End	„	7	0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	A.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf.	3	0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do.	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf.	1	0
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
An Immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties.		
Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
The United Service Brace	3	0
Bridle Leather Belts	3	0

LINEN DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons		
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use per dozen	12-8 to	25
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders „		16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs	32-8	

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Solitaires, Plain	15 to	30
„ „ Chased	15 „	30
„ „ Enamelled	16 „	39
„ Sleeve Links	18 „	30
„ Shirt Studs	14 „	30
„ Scarf Rings	8 „	12
„ Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10 „	30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Overland Trunks	20 to	32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50 „	70
Railway Portmanteaus	16 „	30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)		
Scotch Mauds	12 „	35
Railway Rugs	12 „	50
Witney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Clothes Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.		

HAT DEPARTMENT.		
Paris Hats	16	0
Irish Poil Felt	10	8
The Celt Black and Drabs	8	8
The Jerome do.	7	8
The Cantab do.	7	8
The Isis do.	7	8
The Derby do.	7	8

ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY

Hunting, Patent Inner Bands.
„ Turban „
„ lined Cork.
Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes' Patent best Quality.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.	
Ladies'.	Gent's.
White Kid.	White.
Straw.	Straw.
Lavender.	Lavender.
Black.	Black.
Drabs assorted.	Drabs assorted.
	French Dog Skin.

STICKS.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent's Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames. Ladies, Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—Intending EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to send in complete LISTS of the ARTICLES to be EXHIBITED and the SPACE REQUIRED as early as possible.

The Committee will be prepared by the 1st of November to receive Goods of a non-perishable nature.

Machinery requiring power should be sent in not later than the 20th of November.

Perishable articles will be received on the day previous to opening.

Special arrangements can be made for Jewellery, &c.

Prospectuses, forms of demand for Space, and other information, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

Broach, 25th September 1868.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S IMPROVED
LIEBIG'S FOOD,
AS USED IN THE ROYAL NURSERY
FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.
Keeps good in all climates.

"The Infant Prince has taken this Food for some months past, and thrives upon it as a Prince should."—*Social Science Review.*

"The saving of time and trouble is of the utmost consequence. This food is a *Real Improvement* on the ordinary kinds."—*The Lancet.*

"This Food is eminently adapted to the food of Infants, being highly nourishing, and, what is of the greatest consequence, of easy digestibility."—Dr. Hassall's *Analytical Report.*

"The best preparation. It resembles mother's milk as closely as possible."—Dr. Herbert Barker on *Right Food for Infants.*

IMPORTED OVERLAND.

In Tins, Cash as. 14. Credit Rs. 1 0.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
(Extractum Carnis, Liebig)
Manufactured by
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY.

The ONLY preparation authorised to be called by the above name, by BARON LIEBIG, the inventor; whose Certificate is on every bottle.

CAUTION!

THE SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Are prepared to contract for the supply of this preparation in any quantities, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, for the use of Hospitals, Government Troop Ships, &c., &c.

This Extract, agreeable to the most fastidious palates, and easily assimilated by the weakest stomach, is beyond all question the most valuable dietetic restorative hitherto introduced.

IMPORTED BY EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
In bottles of 1 or 2 oz. each, per oz.	1	2	1	4
In jars of ¼ or ½ lb. each, per lb.	16	0	17	8
In jars of 1 lb. each „	15	0	16	8

The public are recommended to the use of this particular preparation, as there are sold many others of inferior quality and strength, whose effect will but disappoint the Purchaser.

OBSERVE!

THE APPOINTED AGENTS ARE
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

NOTICES.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
OF THIS TALENTED COMPANY.
OPEN EVERY EVENING
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
IN THEIR
MAGNIFICENT PAVILLION,
ERECTED ON THE ESPLANADE,
(Opposit the Bible Society,)
The Performance terminating nightly with the Equestrian Drama of
TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK.

Doors open at Half-past Eight; commence at Nine.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class, Rs.	5	Third Class Rs.	2
Second Class „	3	Fourth Class „	1

First Class Seats may be secured at Messrs. Soundy & Company's.

F. H. POLLOCK, Agent.

POONA BREAD DEPOT.—The Proprietor of the Poona Bread Depot begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to supply BREAD, BISCUIT, FLOUR, &c. of a superior quality. Charges moderate.

Apply to P. A. DE NAZARETH, at Dhobie Talao, House No. 25.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

JONAS TYEB, Civil and Military Tailor and General Outfitter, No. 9, Mc ow Street, Fort, invites an inspection of his new and extens ve STOCK just arrived for the approaching fine season:—Cloths for Military uniforms. Plain and Fancy Coatings, Tweeds, in the newest styles. Bedford Cords for Riding Trousers. Flannel for Shirts. Silk and Wool. Zephyr Cloth for Sleeping Suits. Drills, white and fancy, for Trousers; and best Hosiery of every description.

LOST, a RECEIPT No. 49, dated 13th June 1865, granted by the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) to Mr. DOSSABHOY DHUNJEEBHOY for Transfer Deeds and Certificates of Shares in the said Company, Numbered 9381, 9398, 9407, 9408, 9410, 9411, 9423, 9429, and 9434. The Shares are now registered in Mr. DOSSABHOY'S name, and anyone having found the abovementioned Receipt is requested to send it to the Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited).

Bombay, 24th Sept. 1868.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.
BY THE PROPRIETOR OF THE
BYCULLA HOTEL.

This ESTABLISHMENT is NOW OPEN. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent BILLIARD TABLE.

The WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows, for the use of Families, are about to be erected.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—The adjourned Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held on THURSDAY, 22nd instant, at 3 o'clock.

To confirm the resolution passed at last meeting—

"That Bhaskar Maneckjee be elected Director of the Company in place of Shamjee Jethia, resigned."

And to elect a new Director in the place of Vussonjee Prajjee, resigned.

A. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 7th September 1868.

HARBOUR AND PILOTAGE BOARD.—NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received, up to the noon of TUESDAY the 27th instant, for the Rent of Refreshment Sheds on the Apollo Pier.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for the Rent of Refreshment Sheds, &c."

Terms under which the Sheds will be rented will be learnt on application at this Office.

No reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender.

The Board does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender.

By order,
HENRY MORLAND, Lieut., late I. N.,
Bombay, 20th October 1868. Secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED Oct. 17.

Bishop's Glee Book	Rs.	2 4
Bishop's English Odes, Vol. I.		3 8
Charles Reade's Hard Cash		3 12
——Peg Woffington		2 12
——Christie Johnstone		2 12
The Student and Intellectual Observer, Vol. I.		8 0
Christie's Faith, cheap edition		1 8
Gay on Diseases of the Leg		3 12
Mayne Reid's Giraffe Hunters		1 8
Haskoll's Examples of Bridges and Viaducts		39 8
Cazin on the Laws of Heat		3 12
The Sapper's Manual, Part I		1 8
Meunier's Adventures in Great Hunting Grounds		3 12
Carpenter's Hand book of Poetry		3 12
Moon's Bad English		2 12
Denison's Modern Cavalry		8 0
Out of the Meshes, 3 vols		21 0
Meadow's Prescriber's Companion		2 12
Hughes' Hand Book of Photography		0 12
Neville's Hydraulics		12 0
Hurstbouse's New Zealand		11 4
Cassel's Illustrated Penny Readings		5 12
Ferguson's Electricity		2 12
Noad's Student's Text Book of Electricity		9 0
Molesworth's Engineering Formulæ		3 8
Handy Volume Shakspere morocco or russia		45 0
Smith's The Canary—its Varieties, Managements, and Reading		2 12
Holden's Illustrated Manual of Anatomy		12 0
Humber's Complete Treatise on Cast and Wrought Iron Bridge Constructions, 2 vols. 4to, half morocco.		102 0
Poet's Corner, a Manual for Students in English Poetry; by Rev. J. C. M. Bellew		5 12
Rampart Row.	THACKER, VINING, & Co.	

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld)
CHEMISTS;
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Of each of the Company's establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified

EUROPEAN CHEMISTS,

whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch. All new Chemicals and Drugs are procured immediately on their introduction into Medical Practice, which, from their connection with the leading London Houses, TREACHER & Co. are enabled to learn at the earliest. Correspondents may rely upon expeditious attention to their demands, to meet which neither trouble nor expense are spared.

DOMESTIC INVALID APPLIANCES.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS
(Infant's and Invalid's Foods, &c.)
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

MEDICINE CHESTS
in
Leather, Mahogany, Oak and Japanned Tin.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Of the most useful and portable patterns—the result of long experience of the requirements of *travellers* and *upcountry residents*—suitable for *Individual, Family* or *Professional* use.

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.
(*The only House in the Presidency.*)

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES AND PERFUMERY.

SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES,
Cataract, Convave, Convex, Coloured, Railway, Mounted in Gold or Steel;
A LARGE ASSORTMENT; WARRANTED
REAL BRAZILLIAN PEBBLE.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,
By Coxeter, Maw and Son, and others.

JUST ISSUED,
a thoroughly revised and greatly extended
PRICED LIST
OF
WINES, SPIRITS, ALES,
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
DESSERT REQUISITES,
TEAS, BISCUITS,
and general
HOUSEHOLD STORES.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on Sale at Government Ice House, No. 2, Apollo Street.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business hitherto carried on by the undersigned will on and after the 15th day of October 1868 be continued under the Style and Firm of ALFRED WHITTLE and COMPANY. ALFRED WHITTLE.

Veerumgaum, 15th October 1868.

NOTICE.—Mr. FRANK COLEBROOK BLODWELL is authorised to SIGN our FIRM per procuration on and after the 15th day of October 1868.

ALFRED WHITTLE & Co.

Veerumgaum, 15th October 1868.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late Firm of WALTER & Co., of Meadow Street, Bombay, are requested forthwith to pay the amount of their Account to the undersigned, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken for the recovery thereof.

THOMAS RANDALL.

3, Parsee Bazaar Street.

NOTICE.—IRON SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)—A GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in our Office on WEDNESDAY the 28th instant at 3 P. M., to receive the Accounts and Report of the Liquidators to 30th September.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.,
Agents to the Liquidators Iron Ship Company (Limited).
Bombay, 21st October 1868.

IRON SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)—A SIXTH DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, Rs. 350 per Share, will be payable at our Office on and after the 21st instant.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.,
Agents to the Liquidators Iron Ship Company (Limited).
Bombay, 21st October 1868.

HOPE HALL HOTEL, Matheran.—An Institution, by the name of the "HOPE HALL HOTEL," has been newly established by Mr. P. MENDOSA at Matheran, simply for the benefits of the Public and its Proprietors, where Ladies and Gentlemen are provided with cleanliness and accommodation at moderate rates.

P. MENDOSA,
Proprietor Hope Hall Hotel.
Middle Cross Road, Louisa and Alexandra Points.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

Messrs. GEO. NICOLL & Co. have the pleasure to announce to their numerous Customers that they have received overland a new Stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all descriptions (English and French).

Messrs. G. N. & Co. take this opportunity of returning thanks for the liberal support received during the past year, and trust by strict attention to all Orders they may be favoured with, to merit a further continuance of the same.

Price Lists post free on application, containing directions for self-measurement.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay, and 1, East Street, Poona.

13th October 1868.

BACON.

BY EVERY WEEKLY STE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

COLABAS close at 1,090. Elphinstones 715. New Do. 290. Mazagons 650. Port Cannings 275. Bank of Bombay's 90. New Do. 540. National Bank 129. Market quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Last Dividend.	Names.	Rate perShare.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
1,000,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,320	1,000	all	9 p.ct	Bank of Bengal	1750
1,000,000	500	all	5 do.	Do. of Bombay New	540
3,750,000	1,000	all	14½ pc	Do. of Madras	1650
800,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India, A & China	200
700,000	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	280
1,000,000	500	250	..	Delhi and London	260
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	129
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

2,182,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co	1090
1,850,000	1,000	all	30	Elphinstone Land	715
1,180,000	1,000	500	11-14	Do. New	290
	1,000	1,000	Nil	Prere Land	75
100,000	5,000	4,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	650
	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	275

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	300 p.a	Albert Co Kurrachee	800
75,000	3,000	850	30 p.a	Ale andra Press Co	370
187,500	12,500	11,000	1800 p.a	Apollo Press Co	1090
80,000	7,000	2,000	400 do	Bombay Press Co	1570
..	800	800	100 do	Do. New	300
..	1,800	1,800	100 do	Colaba Press Co	3975
75,000	2,000	2,000	..	East India Press Co	1450
957,500	8,500	8,500	100 p.a	Fort Press Co	8050
60,000	2,000	1,800	10 p	Framji Cowasji Press	1325
400,000	6,000	4,000	425 pa	Hydraulic Press Co	3190
20,000	5,000	2,000	..	Kurrachee Press Co	850
1,500,000	1,000	500	..	Mofus Press & G. Co	210
30,000	2,500	2,500	320 p.a	Prince of W. Press	2900
45,000	2,000	750	..	Victoria Press, Madras	135

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

..	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	950
125,000	2,500	all	137½	Alliance Spinning	1620
20,000	2,000	all	..	Arkwright	400
500,000	3,500	all	..	Bombay	3500
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	865
..	500	500	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	320
100,000	5,000	all	..	Coorla Spinning	1800
150,000	2,000	2,000	250	Great Eastern	750
25,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	660
200,000	2,500	all	..	Oriental	1050
150,000	2,000	2,300	..	Royal	1500
27,900	5,000	all	..	Victoria Spinning	2000

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	6 0	Bombay Ship. Co	1350
250,000	2,500	all	200	Bombay Coast	850
100,000	5,000	2,000	..	Prince of Wales Ship Co	1600
120,000	5,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co	100
150,000	500	500	..	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co	70

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

..	£20	21	3 0 5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
..	£20	19	2 8 8	Do. New £20 shares	198
..	£100	1,000	do.	Bombay, Baroda & C. I Railway Co	1120

MISCELLANEOUS.

80,000	2,000	1,000	9	Apollo Bonded Warehouse Company	440
..	50	50	6	Mechanics' Buildings Company	32
..	2,000	300	12	Kurrachee Landing & Shipping Co	150
100,000	500	all	3 p. c.	Treacher & Co.	190

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Dividend.			
1,045,000	500	500	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	90
800,000	200	25	..	,, China	3
1,250,000	250	200	Aug. '67	B'bay Prudency Bk	26
2,000,000	200	200	Sept. '67	,, Trdg & B'king	30
2,000,000	100	200	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	67
1,200,000	£20	200	Mar. '66	Central Bank	9½
500,000	500	200	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	16½
..	100	200	May '67	Royal Bank	78
..	400	400	..	S'cal Cr'dit Mobilier	3
1,200,000	400	130	Apr. '67	Old Financial	44

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	3,200	1,700	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co	380
500,000	3,000	1,450	..	B'bay & Bengal S. S	990
2,000,000	4,150	..	..	Frere Reclamation	100
..	3,500	975	..	Iron Shipping	175

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s 11¼d. to 1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Bousanas	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼. to 1s. 11¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 to 100¼
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¾
China	60 days' sight	220 nominal.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	,, 2 25
Carolus	,, 2 20
Mexican Dollars	,, 2 20
German Crowns	,, 3 10
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 2 23
Bar Silver	,, 108-8
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 10-9

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five and-a-half per cent.	114½
Five per cent.	109
Four per cent.	94
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent- Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	101
10 years' do. do.	108
10 years' do. do.	1 3½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	99

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 do.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 21ST OCTOBER.

	Per Candy.
Comrawuttee New	228 to 230
Acote New	228 to 230
Broach	228 to 230
Dholleras	235 to 238
Bhownuggur	235 to 238
Veerawal	205 to 215
Vingoria	228 to 230
Dharwar Sawginned	235 to 238
Khandeish	220 to 222
Barsee	220 to 222

Ready sale 250 Candies. Market rising.

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF BULLION AND COIN.

For the Week ending 30th June 1868.

IMPORTS.	Rs.	EXPORTS.	Rs.
CHINA.		CONCAN, BRITISH.	
Gold Bullion	3,66,100	Silver Coin	20,000
,, Coin	6,300	KURRACHEE STEAMER.	
,, Sovereigns	9,970	Silver Bullion	34,900
Silver Bullion	3,67,940	MALABAR AND CANARA.	
,, Coin	13,090	Gold Bullion	5,970
,, Dollars	1,20,986		
Rupees	3,000	Total Gold Rs. 5,900	
SCIND.		,, Silver ,, 54,900	
Gold Bullion	10,00,000	Total for the week.. Rs.	60,800
,, Sovereigns	12,000		
P. GULF STEAMER.		Previously Exported in the year 1868	1,34,31,840
Gold Coin	12,325		
Silver Bullion	1,200	Total from 1st Jan. to 30th June 1868	1,34,92,640
,, Coin	78,155	Ditto 1867	2,94,12,498
ARABIAN GULF.		Decrease...Rs.	59,19,858
Gold Coin	2,745		
Silver Coin	9,459		
,, Dollars	18,000		
Total Gold Rs.	14,08,779		
,, Silver ,,	5,57,695		
Total for the week.. Rs.	19,66,486		
Previously Imported in the year 1868	3,82,94,173		
Total from 1st Jan. to 30th June 1868	4,02,60,659		
Ditto 1867	4,75,16,517		
Decrease ..Rs.	72,55,908		

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 21.

Chick, Ensign, 1st Madras Light Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.
Fuller, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Matheran.
Joynt, Surgeon, Medical Establishment, on duty, from Baroda.
Walcott, Lieutenant, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, on duty, from Poona.
James, Lieutenant-Colonel, 5th Regiment M. N. I., on leave from Belgaum.
Blowers, Lieutenant, 10th Regiment N. I, on leave, from Malligaum.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 21.

Owen, Lieutenant, 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, to Poona.
Chick, Ensign, 1st Madras Light Cavalry, on duty, to Poona.
Heathcote, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to Matheran.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—21ST OCTOBER.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d.	per ton.
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	Nominal.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	to £1 15s. 0d. do.
	Sea	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
Overland	Cotton	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
China	Sailing vessel. Cotton		Nominal.
	Steamer do.	Rs. 8 to 10	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 20 to 25	per chest.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 to 5	per ton.
Mauritius	Gram		Nominal.

ARRIVAL.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Oct. 21	Daniel Rankin	——	Clyde, June 23.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
Oct. 21	Tapteo (s)	Drewitz	Cutch Mandvee.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa.
	Mahi	Nacoda	Colombo.
	Corsica	Howlett	Galle.

The ship Carisbrook, Cooper, to Cochin, obtained her port clearance yesterday.,

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Manchester, to Cutch.
Ship Teazer, to Joodah and Hoodooda.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 15 Mula (s) ..... A. Scairs ..... Bombay, Sept. 26.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 15 Madura ..... —— ..... ——
City of Nankin ..... —— ..... ——
Chrysela ..... —— ..... ——

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 15 Simla (s) ..... H. W. King ..... Calcutta.
Lahourdonnais (s.) Ronaece ..... Galle.
Frances ..... J. Higg ..... Gopaulpore.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 15 Sunbeam ..... —— ..... Cocanada,
Labourdonnais (s) ..... —— ..... Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SMALL and very Comfortable BUNGALOW, furnished, at Parell, near the Railway Station, TO BE LET, at a very moderate Rent- Immediate possession can be had. Applications to be made to "M. W.," care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

THE AI Clipper Ship "DILAWUR," 1,306 tons Register, JAMES H. BAILLIE, Commander, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will be despatched at an early date.

For further particulars apply to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Dilawur."

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

WANTED, by a single Gentleman, BOARD and RESIDENCE with a respectable Family in the Fort,—Rampart Row preferred. Address No. 500, Office of this Paper.

THE VICTORIA PRESS COMPANY OF MADRAS (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company, which was to be held THIS DAY, is POSTPONED, for want of quorum, for TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 P.M.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

NOTICE.—HOMEJI CURSETJI DADY'S ESTATE.—A SECOND DIVIDEND of (7) SEVEN PER CENT., will be paid to Creditors, whose claims have been admitted, on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, and on every subsequent Thursday, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M., on application at my Office, 6 Elphinstone Circle.

G. R. WILSON, Trustee.

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

STILL ON HAND, a few copies of "An Examination of the Principles of the System of Municipal Government in force in the City of Bombay; with a brief exposition of some of its Theoretical and Practical defects: being the purport of a Memorandum submitted to the Bombay Government by a Local Justice of the Peace."—Price 12 annas.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

FOR SALE, MANILLA CHEROOTS, Nos. 1 and 2, of very superior quality. Price per box of 500, Rs. 40 and 22½ respectively. For Cash only.

☞ The Lacote Guitar, Brandy, and Potatoes, formerly advertised, have all been sold.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

TO BE LET, the Airy Upper Rooms, facing Rampart Row, lately in the occupation of MR. THACKER, Solicitor of the High Court, and now thoroughly white-washed and painted. Apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 21st October 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Sale of Serviceable Transport Train Stores, such as CATTLE EQUIPMENTS, CLOTHING (English and Country), HORSE SHOES and NAILS, will be held at the Commissariat Depot, near the Colaba Causeway, on every FRIDAY and TUESDAY, commencing from FRIDAY next, the 23rd instant, until further notice.

Terms—CASH; and the lots to be removed forthwith.

L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Commissariat Office, Bombay, 21st October 1868.

AUCTION SALE of very handsome and Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS and PORCELAIN WARE, a Sympathetic Grand Square PIANOFORTE by Soundy & Co., CARRIAGES &c., at The Brae, Chinchpoogly Hill.

On MONDAY the 2nd proximo, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his above Residence, the very handsome and valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c, of H. T. BINKS, Esq., proceeded to Europe, of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the Property will be on view three days previously.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

LOSS OF HAIR,

arising from weakness of the vessels of the Scalp, may be cured by the use of

MR. ERASMUS WILSON'S
HAIR WASH.

A remedy at once real and exceedingly pleasant in use. Prepared from the original prescription, in bottles at Cash Rs. 2 as 4; Credit Rs. 2 as. 8

by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, just landed ex "Monarchy" and "Rinaldo," the following articles of superior quality and quite fresh, viz:—

Cabin Biscuit, in Barrels.
Navy do. ,, do.
Oatmeals, ,, Tins.
Split Peas, ,, Barrels.
Suet, ,, Casks.
Dessicated Milk ,, Tins and Bottles.
Hops, in 1 lb. Tin.
Malts, do.
Muscatel Raisins, in Tins.
Chocolate, in 4 lb. Packs.

Apply to the undersigned,
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY of WESTERN INDIA.—NOTICE.—The Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India have received their second supply of fresh VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS from London, and Seeds can be had at very moderate prices on application to the Honorary Secretary to the Society.

Outstation Orders must be accompanied by Remittances or reference in Bombay, as also with instructions as to the way in which they are to be forwarded.

Detailed Lists of Seeds can be had, free of charge, on application to the undersigned, and payment of one anna for postage stamp in cases where lists are required to be forwarded by Post.

W. GRAY, M.B.,
Honorary Secretary to the Society.

Town Hall, Bombay, 21st October, 1868.

WILL'S CELEBRATED
BRISTOL TOBACCOS,
imported in periodical consignments
OVERLAND.

The superior character of these Tobaccos is so well known to Smokers as to render recommendation needless.

WILL'S BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE.
,, LATAKIA.
,, SHAG.
,, SMOKING MIXTURE.

Tins each Cash. 1 4 Credit 1 8
Packets ,, ,, 1 0 ,, 1 4

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICE TO THE CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per "CARN TUAL."—Consignees of the following Goods by the above Vessel, brought forward from Mauritius by the ship "OOMAR PACHA," are requested to refer to an advertisement in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* of the 9th September, and are informed that unless these Goods are removed in TEN DAYS' time from the APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE, where they are now lying at their risk and expense, and have been for several weeks past, they will be sold to pay Freight, Forwarding Charges, Landing Charges, General Average Expenses, and Warehouse Rent:—

No mark. 1 Cask of Wine.
Y Y 3 Cases Wine.
A. W. 1 Case Wine.
A in diamond 1
A and W 5 Cases Wine.
B 2 ,, Do.
X X 4 ,, Do.
B H & Co. 32 Boxes Ties, 611 Bundles Hoops.
C in diamond 128 ,, ,, 1,799 Do.
White Paint 622 Bundles Hoops.
B in diamond 44 Boxes Arrowties.
1,647 Bundles Hoops.
B in diamond 115 Boxes Arrowties.

THOMAS LIDBETTER,
Average Adjuster.

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XIX. of 1857, and Act VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the winding up of the INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of an Order bearing date the 29th day of September last, made in the above matter by the HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP in Chambers, the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR will through Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, at 2 P.M., on MONDAY the 16th day of November next, sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, all the outstanding debts still due and owing to the said Company.

A list of the outstandings, with full particulars and conditions of sale, may be seen on application to the Official Liquidator, at his Office in Tamarind Lane, or at the Office of Messrs. Crawford & Co., Auctioneers.—Dated the 22nd day of October 1868.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Official Liquidator.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of an Order, bearing date the 29th day of September last, made in the above matter by the HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP in Chambers, the Official Liquidator hereby requires all persons holding Letters of Allotment of Shares in this Company and First Call Receipts, or otherwise claiming to be Shareholders therein, and as such entitled to participate in a distribution of the Assets of the said Company, within one month from the date of this advertisement, to make good their title as such Shareholders to the satisfaction of the Official Liquidator, at his Office in Tamarind Lane, and in default of their doing so within the time above limited, the Official Liquidator will pay into the hands of the Accountant General of the High Court, to be placed to the account of this matter, all such sums as may be due and payable, or become payable, to the persons whose names are on the Register of Shareholders of this Company, but who shall not have proved their title to participate in a distribution of the Assets of the Company to the satisfaction of the Official Liquidator as aforesaid within the period limited as aforesaid.—Dated the 22nd day of October 1868.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Official Liquidator.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an Order bearing date the 29th day of September last, made in the above matter by the HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP in Chambers, the Official Liquidator hereby requires all persons, whose names have already been settled on the list of Shareholders, to apply within two months from the date of this advertisement for such Dividends as may have been declared, and in default of application for such Dividends as aforesaid the Official Liquidator will pay into the hands of the Accountant General, to be placed to the account of this matter, the Dividends which at the expiration of the said two months shall not have been applied for in manner aforesaid.—Dated this 22nd day of October 1868.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Official Liquidator.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)
આપાલો વાન્ડેડ વેરહૌશ કંપની, લિમિટેડ.
અપાલો બોનડેડ વેરહૌશ કંપની, (લીમીટેડ.)

ALL Persons having Claims against this Company are requested to send in their Accounts to us within seven days from the present date.

ALEX. BROWN,
H. MAXWELL, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 22nd October 1868.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)
આપાલો વાન્ડેડ વેરહૌસ કંપની, લિમિટેડ.
અપાલો બોનડેડ વેરહૌશ કંપની, (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE is hereby given that if the Rent Charges, due on the following Goods, lying in the APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE, are not paid within SEVEN DAYS from this date, they will be then sold by Public Auction, to defray the said charges:—

Vessels.	Mark.	Number and Description of Packages.		Stored by
Giscours	L D B in diamond.	5 Cases Brandy	G. B. Gladding.	
Hooghly	—	80 Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	L D B in diamond.	30 Do.	Do.	Do.
Alma	L D B in diamond.	69 Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	in diamond.	12 Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	in diamond.	1 Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	B	2 Do.	Do.	Do.
Isabella Kerr	A P in diamond.	100 Do.	Sherry	A. Partridge.
Do.	J L 1	18 Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	J L No 2	70 Do.	Do.	Do.

ALEX. BROWN,
H. MAXWELL, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 22nd October 1868.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR OCTOBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINS the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the E. I. Line, and also the Madras alterations.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coastand River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Guzerat Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodha
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 24th Oct., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1868.

IT is not at all surprising that the position taken up by Russia in Turkistan should preoccupy the minds of statesmen both in India and at home. In all respects we regard it as a good sign, because it ought to lead the British Government to consider the whole bearing of the question, by the light of its past history and probable future, and thus arrive at the bases of a sound policy. When Mr. Disraeli said that we are an Asiatic power, he uttered an oracular commonplace; but it is not less true that the root of our power in Asia lies in the seat of empire on the margin of the Western ocean; and it is equally true that we are an European power, still destined to exert a great influence on the Continent. But the status of England, not only in Europe but in every sea throughout the world, would be destroyed if we lost our hold on the Eastern Hemisphere. The prize is a great one, and competitors for its possession will never fail. The new competitor is Russia, whose dreams of conquest, after exciting alternate panic and ridicule, have now developed into solid indisputable fact, and do more than threaten to extend themselves up to our limits. Preceding her forward stride to Samarcand, by tentative efforts and careful surveys—surveys extending over the great lines of operation in Persia as far as the border of Beloochistan—she has now sent a surveying party into Badakshan. In other words, having reconnoitred scientifically the road that turns Herat by Seistan and the line of the Helmund, she is now mapping out the country on the flank of the route by Balkh, Khoondooz and Bamian. The travels of Khanikoff were given out at the time to have been undertaken from a love of pure science, but the British Government were not long in learning that the accomplished *savan* was instructed to fulfil a political and military mission, by reporting on the topography of the country he traversed, and its sources of supply. Some new Khanikoff is no doubt now exploring the regions north of the Hindoo Kosh, all of course in order to furnish exact latitudes and longitudes, and to provide a splendid theme for the geographers of the Royal Society. But, well served in that instance, the Government were at an early period correctly informed that the science intended to be served is the science of war, and that the end and aim of these explorations is the discovery of routes, nominally to secure outlets for trade, but really to accumulate data for the Russian Etat-Major. This may be inferred from what we know of M. Khanikoff's mission. Colonel Pelly in his report to Lord Canning says that one of Khanikoff's instructions was "To survey or examine that block of territory contained between the points Shahood, Meshed, Herat, Furrah, Laush Sewain, Kerman and Yezd;" and in commenting on the mode in which it was executed, Colonel Pelly writes—

"We find that the block of territory in large part surveyed, and for the remainder traversed by M. Khanikoff, is exactly that which a General desirous of isolating Herat, and of reaching Candahar without passing by Herat from the south-eastern corner of the Caspian, and from the Teheran line of road, would desire to examine, and I entertain little doubt that M. Khanikoff must have satisfied himself that it would be quite practicable, with ordinary prudence as to arrangement of season and provisions, to concentrate a large and well-equipped force in the neighbourhood of Furrah and Sabzevar, by lines branching off from the Meshed and Teheran road in a south-easterly direction, and forming the hypothenuses of triangles, whereof the lines to Herat and thence to Furrah would form the remaining sides. The districts which M. Khanikoff most carefully surveyed, to which indeed he deputed, as he himself admitted to Sir Henry Rawlinson, two separate parties, and proved the two surveys by causing them to work the one into the other, were the districts of Toorsheez, Tabbas, Toon, Khaff, Ghayn, and Laush; and it is remarkable that these districts contain the lines along which a well-equipped force would most easily branch from the main road, at points in the vicinity of the well-supplied plains of Mureeoon, Subzawar, Nishapoor and Meshed. The town of Sebzevar, which all these branch lines converge, holds a site little inferior to that of Herat itself for commercial and military purposes."

It is also remarkable that M. Khanikoff, during his equivocal stay at Herat, did cause the roads eastward of Herat, towards Cabul and Candahar, to be surveyed, and that the time he chose for quitting Herat in the prosecution of his journey brought him "on the Sabzver and Laush and Ghayn line in the spring, the season which an army would probably select for arriving on the same points." No doubt similar processes might be observed in the territory leading from Samarcand towards the mountains of Afghanistan. In his commercial and political objects Khanikoff failed, but, says Colonel Pelly, "I can by no means say the same of his survey over some tracts which had not been visited before by Europeans, and over lines of road which must have assured him that, unequalled though the fort of Herat be in the political and commercial advantages of its position, yet that in designating it *the key* of India, we have, perhaps, concealed under a metaphor, a complex proposition requiring analysis, and that it [Herat] is susceptible of being turned or isolated." Nothing is plainer now, as we some weeks ago pointed out, and Khanikoff himself ostentatiously remarks that the line he surveyed was the line selected by Nadir Shah as the shortest route from Teheran to India. But although Herat may be turned by the southern route and the northern route, yet the immense advantages conferred by the Caspian—advantages almost equal to a railway, and far cheaper—will always furnish a strong temptation to prefer a direct line upon Herat from Astrabad. The point to be steadily kept in view, however, is that Russia has prospective possession of three great lines of march upon the Indus, that two of these turn Herat, and that one turns Cabul and the Khyber. It may be many years before Russia avails herself of one or more of these routes to continue her approach. She may first sap her way by trading stations, carrying with them great political influence, and that will take time; yet it is possible that ere long we may see Russian traders at Kurrachee. It has been suggested in home journals that we might have tried to obtain a promise from Russia that she would stop on the Jaxartes; but had we tried we should have failed, and justly failed, and had we succeeded the promise would have been delusive. While Russian writers have asserted that she did not intend to prosecute her conquests, M. Khanikoff assured the ruler of Herat in 1860 that she did intend to press on towards Khiva and Bokhara.

These considerations show that we can only meet Russia by a counter-policy; that now is the time to determine its bases; and that the Indian question of questions, politically, is what that policy shall be. The suggested annexations, extensive though they be, assuming that we decided for this policy, are yet half measures, and would only irritate the Afghans. We have no pious horror of annexation, and would rather go to Cabul than halt at Jellalabad. But the annexation line is not the right one to our thinking; nor do we suppose it has any chance of being adopted. At the present moment it seems most desirable to establish the frontier in the greatest strength, to support it by internal arrangements, especially military reform and communications, and above the passes to keep up friendly relations with the reigning powers, and form an alliance with the ruler in Cabul. The language of Colonel Pelly's letter to Lord Canning, although it was written in 1860, is still in so great a degree applicable to the present situation, that we quote it from the official record. "When," he wrote, "we happen to find a sensible man above the passes, [we should] give emphasis and publicity to our relations with him, by embodying them, always, however, at his solicitation, in the form of a treaty limited to terms of friendship, but ever bearing in mind the broad fact that such engagement can be but temporary and personal, and that no permanent political structure can be reared with materials so shifting and untrustworthy as those to be found in Afghanistan, where there exists no impersonal system of administration; where boundaries and parties change with the prince; where the prince himself changes from prejudice or caprice; and where every man of influence pretends or aspires to sovereign power." These reflections show that the task of conducting a frontier policy is not easy, and that at the best it must be a choice of evils. At this moment, however, we seem to have a strong ruler in Cabul, he has solicited our alliance, and the conditions are favourable for an application of principles in accord with those which we have generally followed, and with the genius of our ordinary policy. One thing, however, should be done without delay. We should have a first-rate officer at Herat, and perhaps at Cabul; the first to watch the Russians, the second to preserve the alliance and keep the Supreme Government well supplied with authentic information.

ISABELLA is not so badly off after all. Before her flight she made ample provision for the future. The *Gaulois* of the 23rd September says she "had commenced several months ago to put her private fortune in surety. A sum of 38 million francs (£1,520,000) has been thus deposited on her account—though under other names—at the Banks of Paris and London. These deposits are daily increasing. Four days ago six cases containing the jewels and plate of the royal family were also put in surety at Bayonne, with Mons. G."

FROM the Bangalore paper we learn that there is some likelihood of a Volunteer Corps being organised there. About 80 names, it is said, have been enrolled, and it is contemplated to call a public meeting to take the necessary steps for its formation.

ACCORDING to the "Indian Daily News" most of the Rajahs of Central India have promised to give land for railway purposes on certain conditions. "Their agreements refer only to the proposed railway from Baroda to Indore, whereas the intention of the Government is to obtain a general agreement of the same nature for all or any railways hereafter proposed for construction."

AN important change in the dealings of Government with native Rajahs seems to have been decided on. The "Englishman" says—"The restriction that has hitherto been imposed on independent Rajahs with regard to the dismissal of their Dewans has been removed, and the Government has decided that they are to be at liberty to dispense with the services of these officials, whenever they act in a manner unbecoming their high position, or give any annoyance to their employers."

THE extremely generous way in which the families of old rebels have been dealt with of late years by Government, seems to have encouraged the most ridiculous and impertinent claims. The following paragraph from the "Englishman" affords an example:—"The widow of one Ahmed Saheb, a rebel, who was hanged in Oude during the mutiny, and whose property was confiscated, lately petitioned Government for some pecuniary assistance, as she was in a destitute condition. The Government replied that it did not feel at all bound to support the widow of a rebel whose death had been caused by his own traitorous conduct."

IN consequence of the continual claims that are set up by the ex-King of Oudh for increased allowances and compensation, it has been finally decided that such claims cannot be allowed, as it was owing to his conduct that the revenues of Oudh were not collected during the mutiny. —*Englishman.*

IT has been made known that, instead of a copy of the judgment in every Government case appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, there may be prepared and transmitted by the legal officers in India a brief statement of the case showing the nature of the legislation, the grounds of the judgment, and if the Government is the appellant the grounds on which the appeal has been preferred.—*Indian Daily News, Oct.* 16.

IT has been ruled by the Government of India and approved of by the Secretary of State for India that, whenever any officer in the employ of Government dismisses any of his subordinates whom he may have the power to dismiss, and considers that the fault committed warrants the exclusion of the delinquent from future employment, it will be the duty of such officer to report fully the fact of the case through the head of his department for the orders of Government.—*Ibid.*

THE Chief Commissioner of British Burmah some time ago proposed to the Government of India that the families of the late Bahadoor Shah, ex-king of

BOMBAY.

We understand that the local Government contemplate preparing a Commissariat Code, and that for this purpose an officer of great experience and ability is shortly to be appointed.

We hear that the committee of the Bench of Justices which has been engaged in revising the establishments of the Municipality has dispensed with the services of Yeshvantrao Balvant, *alias* Baba Saheb, and that Mr. Janardhun Bapoojee, head accountant to the Health Officer, has been appointed in his place.

Messrs. Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co., of No. 7 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, have very generously forwarded one hundred and forty-four bottles of Davis' Painkiller to the Health Officer, with a request that he would receive and distribute them for the relief of cholera. They have also intimated their willingness to give as much more as may be wanted.

At a meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University, held in the Town Hall on Tuesday last, Mr. H. M. Birdwood, M. A., C. S., was unanimously elected Dean of the Faculty of Arts, in the room of the Rev. Dr. John Wilson, now Vice-Chancellor; and Dr. Bhau Dajee was appointed a member of the Syndicate in the place of Mr. Birdwood.

On Tuesday last the following cases of cholera were reported to Dr. Lumsdaine by the Dis-trict Registrars of several divisions:—1, Haines' Road, recovered; 1, Khetwady, recovered; 1, Mody Street, Fort, recovering; 1, Jail Road, recovered; and 1, Oomrearry recovering. There were no cases reported to the Health Officer yesterday up to 4 P.M.

We observe from the weather report of the Poona collectorate for the fortnight ending 30th September, that the fall was abundant in Haveilly and Kheir, considerable in Indapore and Poorundhur, and slight in, Joonere, Seroor, Bhimthurry and Mawul talookas. The khureef crops were generally in good condition throughout the collectorate. The rubbee crops were thriving well in Joonere, Kheir, Indapore, Haveilly, and Mawul, and middling in Seroor, Bhimthurry and Poorundhur talookas. Cholera had broken out in a few villages in Seroor and Haveilly talookas during the fortnight under report. In the rest of the districts there was no disease either among men or cattle.

Yesterday an inquest was held at Mahaluxmee tank touching the death of a Hindoo lad, aged about eleven years, named Bhanjee Ludha. On the previous day, about 4 o'clock the afternoon, deceased and his sister went to Mahaluxmee for the purpose of praying. After saying their prayers they sat down on the steps of a tank to eat some sweetment that they had taken with them. The lad, after having eaten his portion of the sweetmeat, went down the steps to drink water, and while he was stooping he lost his balance and fell in. An alarm was raised, a number of people came to the spot, and the deceased was taken out quite dead. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was returned by the jury.

We are requested by the Acting Senior Magistrate to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Rs. 5 from "G. H. W." for the poor-box.

Yackoob Munckoo, a syrang, yesterday appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained a warrant against one Soolayman Khullasee, on a charge of criminal breach of trust.

Yesterday a shigram driver named Bhana Prag was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with driving a vehicle at Falkland Road on the 1st instant in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby injuring a child named Baloo Babajee. The prisoner was on conviction sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of thirty rupees, or in default of payment of the fine to suffer further imprisonment for a month.

George Johnson, an African, was yesterday committed by Mr. Nana Morojee to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for fraudulently misapplying, in breach of trust, one chest and a bag, containing wearing-apparel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 400, and a Government currency note for Rs. 20, belonging to Felix Donney, on the 7th instant His Worship also committed on the same day one Nalchund Muckun alias Nanchund Goolabchund for the theft of several articles belonging to one Narayen Ramchunder.

The Great American Circus.—On Tuesday night the above Circus opened in Bombay in a large pavillion erected upon the Esplanade. The company have been performing at Poona, where they were very successful. Notwithstanding the prevailing hot weather there was a good house, and all things passed off in a most enthusiastic manner. Equestrian performances will be always attractive to a mixed audience such as is to be met with in Bombay. All parties, European or native, understand what is going on, while purely dramatic entertainments can only be properly appreciated by those who have had a European education. The entertainment commenced with an equestrian act by a party of male and female artists, who showed a good deal of skill and dexterity in the management of their horses within a very confined arena. After this the Brothers Ridgway came into the ring, and performed some daring feats of skill on the horizontal pole, and afterwards went through a series of acrobatic performances in a graceful and artistic style. Madame Louise next appeared in a single act of equitation. The lady was evidently nervous, and, through the blundering of some of the assistants, some of her leaps were to a certain extent marred. In a subsequent act with Mr. Bird she recovered confidence and appeared to great advantage. Mr. Gould entertained the audience by a remarkably clever performance with a number of plates, which he balanced on the top of a slight stick in a surprising way which it would be difficult to describe. Mr. Airey, the Shaksperian clown, filled up the intervals with a witty dialogue with Mr. Abel, the master of the circle. We are afraid that a good deal of the conversation between these gentlemen, however, was scarcely intelligible to a number of the audience. Mr. Bird greatly contributed to the amusement of the evening by his performance on the "corde volante." The performance closed with the drama of "Turpin's ride to York," the noted highwayman's horse "Black Bess" being represented by a highly trained mare, who played her "rôle" in a marvellously sagacious manner. It would be advisible to curtail the length of the performance, especially the dialogue. The Circus, we have little doubt, will be attractive for some time to come.

FORT POLICE COURT.—21st October.

(Before Nana Morojee, Esq.)

An old Offender.—Russel Raymon, a Mahomedan, who had been several times in jail before, was on conviction sentenced to receive fifteen stripes, for attempting to steal a silver ornament from the person of one Bhaga Sadoo.

Theft.—Vitoo Babajee, a vagrant, was charged with stealing six tools, of the value of five rupees, belonging to one Samuel Zadkiel. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for three months.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—21st October.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

Gambling.—Mudar Mahomed and four others were charged with gaming with dice and money in a public place this day. At about 10 o'clock in the morning two policemen went to a house in Bhendy Bazaar with a warrant in their possession, and found the prisoners playing with cards and money. As one of the prisoners was laying money on the cards, the police sepoys at once went in and seized them. The Magistrate convicted the prisoners and fined them in the sum of two rupees each. The money found on the ground was ordered to be placed in the poor-box.

A Careless Coachman.—Babajee Mankoo, a coachman, was charged with being in charge of a horse and vehicle, and leaving them at such a distance as not to have the same under due control, thereby injuring Koolsum and Fatma, women. A woman named Ameeda stated that on the 17th ultimo, while she was going along the road in company with the two women, a horse and a buggy suddenly came up from behind and knocked down Koolsum and Fatma, one of the wheels of the carriage passing over the arm of one of the women. A policeman afterwards came to the spot, and conveyed the women to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment. His Worship considered that it was purely an accident, and as the prisoner had been in custody since the 17th ult. he was ordered to be discharged.

Pick-pocket.—Cassum Secunder was charged with stealing two rupees from the pocket of one Kessowrao Narayen, and on conviction was sentenced to undergo seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A PUBLIC NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—While the Municipal authorities are issuing their hand-bills warning the public to keep their premises clean in order to stave off cholera, they neglect the cleaning out of their own street boxes, which are an intolerable nuisance to those who happen to be located near them. I hope this may catch the eye of the chief, and that the evil may be remedied.—Yours, &c.,

A. B. C.

Borah Musjeed Lane, 20th October.

A PREVENTATIVE OF CHOLERA.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—I would feel greatly obliged if you would insert the following in your esteemed paper, as I believe it to be not generally known, and it might prove to be of some benefit to my fellow-citizens. In the Southern States of North America and throughout the islands of the West Indian Archipelago—countries in which cholera has been known to rage furiously—the inhabitants (all classes) eat rice (best quality), boiled in good milk and slightly spiced with cinnamon and nutmeg, and sweetened with sugar, as a preventative from this scourge, and I can bear testimony to its efficacy.—Yours, &c.,

A.

Bombay, 21st October.

P.S.—The above forms an extra dish at ordinary meals.

HOPE DEFERRED.

Fond heart, lone sitting far away
Beneath a harsh and northern sky,
Believe me, when I prophesy
The dawning of a brighter day.

The precious pledge you gave, I keep,
And clasp it close the livelong night,
And kiss the delicate delight,
Until my senses fail in sleep.

The golden casket, and the rest,
The azure bands, the tiny chain,
The words that are not writ in vain,
Lie pillowed on my aching breast.

But, most of all one gift I prize,
The little sheaf of yellow strands,
Which, ere it reached my eager hands,
Had scarce been seen by mortal eyes.

And as I take my devious course,
O'er barren plain and rugged hill,
And urge my steed against his will,
To stem the torrent's swollen force;

And watch the sunset's vivid blaze
Stretch bands of fire athwart the skies,
Fawn, purple, gold and carmine dyes,
A rich diversity of rays;

Lighting up mosque and Hindoo fane,
And scattering gleams o'er verdant groves,
Where stealthily the tiger moves—
Until the scene is grey again;

And 'mong the rifts, 'twixt peak and peak,
The northern stars shed silver light,
Just as they did upon the night
When first my lips touched thy soft cheek.

Oh, then! I long to fly this shore,
And tread the well-remembered street,
And feel my quickening pulses beat,
And clasp, and never quit thee more.

Ahmednugger.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE PARSEES.*

Every faith has its own story of the genesis of the world, more or less encrusted with fable. The Parsee scripture accordingly begin their cosmology with Kaiomers, the Adam of ancient Persia. It is almost impossible to trace down his genealogy, to historic times, except through a series of mythic names. . . . But where history and contemporary evidence fail, philology seems to creep in and afford us a hazy picture of the events that must have probably occurred during the interval above alluded to. Somewhere near the north-western peaks of the Hindoo-Koosh, in the "Aryana Vaejo," of the Zend Avesta, the old Aryan race had its cradle, and there its two branches, the Iranian and the Brahmanic, used to live together, sharing the same nature-worship and the same social privileges. But the climate, the physical features of the country which the eastern branch had occupied having produced in process of time a difference in the modes of life from those which prevailed in the more western provinces, quarrels began to multiply until a schism between the Iranians and the Brahmans was the inevitable consequence. It was at about this crisis that Zoroaster must have flourished, and there are few questions in the whole region of history which have been more earnestly canvassed than the date of this schism. "It must have taken place," says Miss Frances P. Cobbe, "at the time when Indra was the chief god of the Brahmins and before the Trimourti was introduced into their religion,—a trinity of which no trace can be found in Zoroastrianism. This is the period of the earlier Vedas, before the Brahmans had immigrated into Hindoostan, and when Asura was still a Brahman name for a good god. At that remote period it is plausibly conjectured, the Aryan tribes having wandered from their northern home (described in the first Fargard of the Vendidad as a cold country, with ten months of winter) began to divide themselves into two great branches,—the Iranians who addicted themselves to agriculture in Bactria and its vicinity, and the Brahmanic tribes who persisted in nomadic habits for some centuries later, till they pentrated into India." This view of the whole subject, and the connexion of Zoroaster with the great Aryan movement seem to throw a new light altogether on the age of Zoroaster, and break the whole tissue of dates and events which Christian scholars with more zeal than independence have woven. Be it the age of Moses, as some suppose, or of Abraham, or of King Histaspes, or of Darius, it is a mere fight for names. There is no doubt that the revolution must have taken place long before any record was kept, and at a period when the Iranians were already far advanced in civilization to the Brahmans in the same porportion as agricultural is superior to nomadic life.

The long lines of kings whose names are first mentioned in the *Shah Nameh*, and continued down to more authentic periods known to Greek historians, cover a fresh cycle of years the age and duration of which, on the meagre testimony we possess, cannot be definitely ascertained. . . . .

The most important feature subsequent to this, and which occurred within the historic period, is the conquest of Asia Minor and Palestine by the kings of Persia. The monarch who was the contemporary of Nebuchadnezzar,—the Cyrus of Jewish history,—carried the Babylonians and the Jews into captivity, and it was at this epoch that the great effusion of Persian or rather Iranian ideas took place into the theology of the Hebrew prophets. The doctrine of the soul's immortality, the theory of angels, the story of Satan, the ideas of Paradise after death, among other equally cheerful doctrines were at this time freely absorbed into the creed of the Jewish Rabbins, and, as is the law of all mechanical industry, these articles of faith were transmitted to posterity, manufactured and shaped anew from their original materials. The influence of these notions on the faiths of the world has been enormous, and it is now openly asserted that the destiny of human belief would have been different from what it is at this day had Zoroaster never lived. . . .

After this Perso-Jewish contact, in the order of time, we arrive at the great interchange of Greek and Persian notions and to some extent an intermixture of races. . . .

The successors of Alexander ruled for nearly six centuries over Persia, which may be called the "middle ages" as it were of that country, when it showed no native signs of life or activity in its political and speculative existence. The mountain-tribes of Parthia founded a second Persian Empire after the model of the old, on the ruins of the Greek kingdom. This was the age of the revival of arms and letters in Western Asia. The territories of Persia expanded through all neighbouring countries. King Sapor combated the forces of Valerian; King Khosru with those of Heraclius of Constantinople, and Nashirvan, surnamed the Just, was particularly famous for his successful wars with the general of Justinian. It was in this flush of Persian glory that the old Persian Scriptures were translated into the vernacular of the day, the old language of Zoroaster and Gustasp having become effete in process of time.

The decay of political power kept pace with that of intellectual activity. Several revolutionary and absurd sects grew up as the kingdom secretly hurried towards dissolution. The atmosphere of Persia at the epoch in which Mahomet arose was perhaps as full of disease and putrefactions as the struggles of a dying nation could make it. It needed a foreign force to impart to it a fresh life, but it was a stern sort of historic justice that this freshness was imparted by the wholesale absorption of the Persian race. The battle of Nahavand and its consequences were fatal to the old religion. The Mahomedans were the actual masters of the whole land. The old empire was destroyed, and with it everything religious, literary, or artistic, which called up the memories of that empire. Its libraries were burnt, its cities pulled down, and its very inhabitants were subjected to the alternatives of the sword, the tribute, or the Koran. For purposes of policy alone, a few Mahomedan Kings humoured the nation for a while. But as soon as political danger was over, the staunchest of the Zoroastrians were compelled, like the Covenanters of Scotland, to seek the solitude of hills and deserts to practise their religion. Two waves of emigration, we believe, were formed, the Eastern and the Western. The Eastern branch, being unable to keep its ground on the cradle-land, made an exodus from their country, and after passing through a series of misfortunes by sea and land, landed at Cape Dieu, the southern promontory of the Peninsula of Guzerat. The Western branch settled among the hill forts and mountain-fastnesses of Syria, and there came in contact with the neighbouring nations, and, subjected to the influences of new circumstances of which that part of Asia has been the great scene for the past few centuries, adopted the external appearances of the neighbouring or reigning nations. There are still a few traces left among them of ancient manners and ancient habits which alone link them to the other branch. The usages of tribes like those of the Druises, their love of horse-riding, their devotion to truth, their veneration for fire, their practice of building their places of worship on high, inaccessible mountain-tops, bespeak altogether an Iranian descent. It is also a historical doubt whether the sects of Kazullbaths are or are not the descendants of the ancient stock? And it illustrates the rather singular fact of the force of circumstances as to how far they could mould various divisions of the same parent stock into diverse and almost opposite tribes. The Parsees in India having been placed in the midst of a commercial people, soon developed their instincts for trade and commerce. The Western branch, being seated among rude, hardy, warlike neighbours, always retained with them those of their forefathers' characteristics which best favoured their new position. But besides the two branches of old Zoroastrians we have referred to, there was a little population of cultivators and small farmholders who persisted to the last in adhering to their native soil. Their number is now thinned most frightfully, owing to political vicissitudes they had to pass through. Those of them who still profess in entirety their ancient faith are known as Guebres; but there is another class which is almost Parsee in its descent, but not so in its faith. The sect of Soufis, among others, have now been found to be the lineal inheritors of the religious doctrines of Zoroaster.

Thus driven from their mother-land, and nearly hunted out it by the Saracens, the Eastern branch of emigrants sought shelter in the western provinces of Peninsular India. Though insignificant in number as compared to the many races about them, houseless and without shelter, prostrate in hopes and as yet smarting under the loss of their country, raging under a sense of insult and oppression, and yet powerless to seek redress or take a just revenge, necessity made them submit to what force could not have made them stoop. Despair for a time gained the mastery, and while they were under its benumbing influence they remained indifferent alike to the scanty shelter given them, and to the terms that were exacted in return for the meagre protection allowed. . . . .

In the development of commerce and the turning it into a lever for self-aggrandisement the Parsees have shown the greatest aptitude. To their energy and intelligence is indebted the expansion of commerce in Western India. With the rise of their wealth and position, the more noble sentiments of their heart and mind have received a new strength and development. In their well-directed acts of charity and benevolence the Parsee community stands pre-eminent. Not like the Hindoos their charities are devoted only to religious observances, or like the Mohamedans in feeding beggars of their own caste. The charities of the Parsees took nobler shapes, at once alleviating the distresses of the wretched and the hungry, the blind and the lame, the decrepit and the old of all creeds and all nations,—as devoted to the ministering to the other and more refined wants of humanity in general.

But alas! what took some time to accomplish—the accumulation of princely wealths, the rearing of noble names, and the formations of high hopes and ambitions;—all these in the madness of an hour the Parsees lost for themselves. The late crisis proved too strong for their habitual foresight, and it has well nigh laid them prostrate. In their down-fall many a work of reform and improvement has met a signal—if not a fatal—check. With it has fallen their prestige and their aristocracy. The lustre of their greatness has been dimmed, and among them many noble and honoured names have succumbed to misfortunes. A tide of remarkable calamity has passed over them, leaving on its track ruin and distress. Though ever so much fallen, prostrate, and wretched, their usual reliance in God has not left them. With pluck, energy, and preseverance they once more feel strong and confident to rise again and to be what they were. The closing year has already marked the turning point of their prosperity. Profiting by the lessons of experience, and keeping aloof from those quagmires and pit-falls of speculation, they have not lost all hopes of resuming their place in the social economy of state. Their thorough appreciation of the advantages of education mark them out as likely to rise again. Their efforts toward the training of their daughters indicate much in their favour. Free from those caste prejudices which fetter the Hindoos, or of those attributes of bigotry and incivilization which check the Mahomedan's progress, the Parsees by the freedom of their thoughts and liberality of views have ever been the foremost to introduce measures of reform and improvement among them. One may notice, in the rise of the Parsees, not only their adoption of English manners and costumes, but other more salutary measures. Their intercourse towards their females has considerably improved, and more freedom is now being given to their womankind. The van of progress in this respect has been led by Mr. Manekjee Khursedjee, Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, who for seeking the social emancipation of the Parsee females, and for their education and progress, had not only to pass through a great deal of annoyance and trouble, but had to contend against a host of enemies in the upholders of an orthodox system.

We extract these interesting passages on the history of the Parsees, from a very useful and creditable "Parsee Calendar and Directory" which has been brought out in Bombay by Mr Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshaw. The Calendar is for the year of Yezdijird 1235 (2nd september 1865 to 1st September 1866). Its contents are varied and well chosen, and include a calendar, several Acts of council—the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act among them of course,—tables useful to mercantile men, matter relating to the Municipality, the peak, the telegraphs, the railways, &c., &c. But the chief feature of the work is the directory of Parsee inhabitants of India, China, and England, which supplies what must long have been felt to be a desideratum, not only by Parsees themselves but by others. The "Calendar and Directory" was printed at the Education Society's Press and reflects equal credit on the printers and the compiler.

A CALCUTTA VIEW OF THE CAPITAL QUESTION.

(*Englishman, Oct.* 15.)

We will not go so far as to maintain that Calcutta is a healthy place compared with either Simla or Darjeeling; it has never been pretended that the seat of Government of a country should be determined by this test alone. Still less are we prepared to maintain that an excessively unhealthy place is a tolerable capital. What we do maintain, and what R. D. M., maintains is, that Calcutta is not so unhealthy a place as to justify any extraordinary sacrifice of other political advantages for the sake of enabling high Government officials to escape from it. R. D. M. has satisfactorily shown that, when much less had been done, than has now been done, to render it healthy, it was not only considered by such officials a very tolerable place of residence, but was never charged with the ruin of their health. He has shown, too, as conclusivery, that in later times it has been so charged falsely. The truth of this position might, we think, be still more conclusively shown by the experience of the non-official world. It affords a curious commentary on the comparative estimate formed by officials and by private individuals of the importance of their respective affairs, or the delicacy of their respective healths, that the mercantile community have not yet discovered the necessity of an annual migration for several successive months to either Simla or Darjeeling. They work on from year's end to year's end for the most part with no more holidays, and no more prolonged excursions, than business men in England; and their stay in the country is on the average considerably longer than that of the favoured class of officials for whose special benefit it has been discovered that the place is dangerously pestilential.

We cannot then admit that there is any necessity for discussing the comparative merits of Simla and Darjeeling, beyond that created by the selfish luxuriousness of a few of the very highest officials in this country, and the gullibility of the people at home who accept the validity of their excuses.

If, however, the Government of India "will not" forego the pleasures of a Capua in the Himalayas, Darjeeling, viewed from a Calcutta stand point, is no doubt a preferable place of migration to Simla. In a political sense, we think to select Darjeeling would be to deprive the annual migration of the only small advantage which can be set off against the weight of mischief it produces. Something by the bye, was said lately about overshadowing the Government of Bengal. If the Government of Bengal be overshadowed by that of India in Calcutta, how much more seriously would it be thrown into the shade at Darjeeling. We suppose, however, that in case of the Government of India adopting the suggestion of the "Times," the Lieutenant-Governor and following would have to be content with Parasnath.

With reference to Horse Guards' G. O. No. 76 of 1867, laying down a sea kit for the homeward overland voyage, the Commander-in-Chief in India has approved of the following instructions regarding the sea kit for the homeward voyage via Egypt:—

Every man, whether an invalid or not, will embark with the Indian kit for the branch of the service to which he belongs, of which he is already in possession.

He will, in addition, be provided with the following articles, which will be supplied at the depots at ports of embarkation, or in the case of a regiment, under regimental arrangement:—

Articles.	Estimated Value. Rs.	as.	p.
1 Clasp Knife	0	3	0
1 lb. Yellow Soap	0	5	0
1 lb. Marine do.	0	2	0
1 Scrubbing Brush	0	12	0
Needles and thread	0	4	0
1 Blue worsted cap	0	6	0
1 pair Mitts	0	8	0
Rs....	2	15	0

In the case of invalids the cost of these articles will be defrayed out of the gratuity of Rs. 3 granted to each from the Canteen Fund, (see G. O. No. 255 of 1867.) In the case of men in health the amount expended will be a charge against the soldier.

Each man will, in addition, be permitted to take with him the haversack and soda water bottle, which form part of his equipment. A black bag is also issued on embarkation.

Tobacco and pipes will be purchased at the depot, and supplied to such men as may desire them only, on payment, up to two lbs. of the former and six of the latter.

A MADMAN AT LARGE.

Lucknow, 15*th October*.—"An unfortunate and very sad occurrence happened yesterday at the lunatic asylum, inmates of which have recently been removed to new and commodious premises on the other side of the Goomtee, near the Secundra Bagh bridge. A lunatic, a native, escaped, and running a muck killed three people and wounded five others.

It appears that the man, when in a back yard, perceiving a gate open and no one about, walked out, and entering the police chowkee possessed himself of a sword. The police sentry is said to have been away from his post, but a man, off duty, was sleeping in the chowkee.

Rushing towards a neighbouring village with the sword in his hand, the madman met a young married woman about fifteen years old, whom he at once cut down to the ground. His next victim was a boy of five years old, and the third an infant in arms, whom he killed with one stroke of his sword. Five others were wounded, some seriously. These included a woman of seventy, another of thirty, and a full grown man. The second unfortunate woman had one hand cut clean off at the wrist. Besides these a couple of goats were killed, and a cow was attacked.

At last, finding himself hard pressed, the wretched lunatic wound up his morning's horrid work by jumping down a well. He was, however, taken up but little injured, and secured. Bound hand and foot, he presented a miserable spectacle on the arrival of the city magistrate, who was promptly on the spot, and conscious of what he had done, the wretched man earnestly begged that he might be hanged forthwith.

Next to the conduct of the police, the most strange part of the affair is, that the lunatic was considered to have so far recovered, that, at a recent meeting of the visitors, his release from confinement was resolved upon.—*Delhi Gazette.*

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINESE EMBASSY IN ENGLAND.

The members of the new embassy which the Emperor of China has sent to the United States and Europe, left New York on the 9th instant, in the Cunard Royal mail steamer "Java," which arrived in the Mersey at noon on Saturday last. The chief ambassador is an American by birth, who, after leading a most adventurous career in the Celestial Empire, has entered the service of the Chinese Government in a very high official capacity. Attached to the embassy are two other Europeans, one a Frenchman and the other an Irishman. The remaining *personnel* of the embassy consists of two Chinese associate ministers, six student interpreters, a Chinese doctor, and seventeen servants. The chief ambassador is the Hon. Anson Burlinghame, whose Chinese name and title is Poo-au-chen, Chin-chi-ching-jen-tachen, which literally means Burlinghame Anson, minister of heavy responsibility. He was born in the state of New York in 1822. He was appointed by President Lincoln ambassador to Austria, but as some objection was made to him by the Austrian Government, he was subsequently appointed minister to China, in which capacity he arrived at Pekin in 1861. In 1867, at the request of the Chinese Government, he agreed to enter their service as ambassador to the treaty powers. Associated with Mr. Burlinghame are John M'Leavy Brown (Bo-choon-au), an Irishman, born near Belfast, 1836, who acts as first secretary. The second secretary is M. Emile Deschamps (De-Chan), a Frenchman, born in Paris in 1839. As to the Chinese envoys, the "first associate minister" is Chih-u-Khaun or Chih Tjaen, who was born in Pekin, 1819. He is a Mantchoo Tartar, enrolled in the Hiang-lan-chee Mantchoo, or bordered blue banner of the first Mauchuvian division. He holds a high position at Pekin, and has obtained high honours, both in the military and civil services. He is described as of small stature, and weighing only 130 pounds. The second associate minister is Sun-Chia Chung, or Sun Tajen; he is a native Chinese, and was born at Souchou in 1823. He also is described as a great scholar and a clever and successful soldier, and a first-rate diplomatist. Of the student interpreters two speak English, two French, and two Russian. The names of the English interpreters are Fung-las-Yeh and Teh-lao-Yeh, both natives of Pekin, and both of Tartar descent. There are also two writers or scribes, named Chaung and Kong. The "Java," on entering the Mersey on Saturday, with the Chinese ensign at the fore, at once proceeded to the Canada Dock and landed her passengers. They at once entered a private omnibus and some other vehicles, and drove off to the Washington Hotel. After partaking of dinner and resting for an hour or two, the members of the embassy left Lime-street Station for London, where they are expected to remain for some two or three months. During their stay in the metropolis they will reside at the Grosvenor Hotel, but they will probably visit several of the largest towns in the provinces before they cross over to the Continent.—*Standard*, Sept. 28.

Impediments to Marriage in Switzerland.—A letter from Basle says, in many of the Swiss cantons the formalities preceding marriage are so onerous that a legitimate union is often inaccessible to modest purses. The Constituent Assembly of Zurich has just taken a resolution on this subject which does honour to the liberal spirit which presides over the deliberations of that body. After having voted by an immense majority the introduction of the civil civil ceremony, it has abolished all taxes hitherto imposed on those who wish to be united; the latter in future will only have to pay some trifling fees. The intervention of functionaries and ecclesiastics in the celebration of the rite is to be gratuitous.

Horrible Murder of a Whole Family.—A retired judge named Spalletta resided at Castragiovanni, in Sicily, with his family. He was known as a very economical man, and was believed to possess a large sum in specie. No member of the household having been seen for some days, the authorities broke open the door of his residence and found the bodies of the owner, his wife, his daughter, and of a male and a female servant lying in pools of blood and in an advanced stage of decomposition. They are believed to have been murdered by some persons who entered the house during the absence of the father and the young lady at church, and while the man servant was gone on an errand. Probably the mistress and maid were at once struck down and the others killed as they returned. The miscreants, to whom no clue has as yet been obtained, seem to have remained quietly in the dwelling till night, as everything moveable of value has been carried off.

Marquess or Marquis.—It is strange that the orthography of the word Marquess, a word of constant occurrence in England ever since the time of Richard II, when Robert de Vere was created Marquess of Dublin, should be undetermined at the present day. It used formerly to be invariably spelled marquess; and the earliest instance I can find of "marquis," occurs in Nisbet's "Essay on Armories," 1718. Surely, the title being English we have no occasion to adopt the French mode of spelling. One may with equal propriety write "the Duc of Devonshire," and, to be consistent, the wife of a marquis should be a marquise, and not a marchioness. Again, the title of Marquis is somewhat equivocal—"se marquiser," in French, means to assume a false title, and that the word is capable of still another rendering, appears from a passage in the "Vie de Boileau," where it is said, "Dans le commerce de l'amour les marquis sont des negocians qui ont gra at credit sur la place." J. E. CUSSANS.

—*Standard.*

The Trade in Hair.—Ladies will doubtless be much interested in learning that the trade in hair is increasing so rapidly that by-and-bye almost as many poor girls are likely to starve at it as are now killed at dress-making. The girls who manufacture the back hair, which is so ensnaring and captivating to the male sex, work sometimes fifty in a room, where half the number could not obtain air fit to breathe. What makes this overcrowding so much worse is, that the hair itself is in "a horrible state," and that the smell from it is most sickening. A vessel arriving with a cargo of it at a French port recently was not allowed to unload it, less it should breed a pestilence in that town. In the article that we may now see sticking out from a lady's natural hair, resembling the native locks in colour and in texture, and adding such an irresistible charm to the wearer's personal appearance. If Miss Becker would but emancipate her sex from chignons and false paddings generally, how much better she would be employed than in struggling to drag them into the vortex of political life.—*Standard.*

COMMERCIAL JURIES FOR COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

The "Bullionist," in an article on this subject says—Mr. Avory, the Clerk of Arraigns for the Home Circuit, spoke of the low standard of juratorial intelligence in some counties, where small farmers, very little above their own labourers, occasionally sit in smock frocks to try commercial causes taken down from town, having but the faintest and dimmest notion of any one of the issues involved, and who are more hopelessly at sea on questions of general average, payment to the prompt, insurable interest, settlements, contangoes and backwardations, than was ever shipwrecked mariner, floating hither and thither on a spar, without rudder, compass, or landmark. Of course, such an extent of bewilderment is only likely to occur in exceptional cases. But though the degree may be less, the principle is the same whenever jurors, taken at haphazard, have to learn from the speeches of counsel, or the lips of witnesses, the details of extensive businesses, and the course of every-day but complicated transactions, which, to those accustomed to them, are simple as A B C, but which it is not in human nature to master off-hand. A builder's bill, when referred, goes to an architect; a lawyer's to a taxing-master; an engineer's to an engineer. Why should we not adopt the same principle when instead of one, we have a dozen arbitrators? The only objection to such a course would be the possibility that, in disputes between the public and their own order the cognoscenti would always take their own side. But this would be a reason for watching the working of the system, not for altogether refusing to establish it. Sir William Erle spoke of his extra-judicial conferences with the late Mr. Hemp, of the Oxford Circuit, in order to select jurors fitted to decide the more difficult cases, choosing them from an area wide enough to insure freedom from extraneous influences, and of a standard high enough to afford a presumption in favour of the intellectual sufficiency for the task assigned to them. In this practice, which is stated to have proved extremely beneficial, the whole principle of trying selected cases by specially-selected juries is contained. The only difficulty is how to keep supervision up to the standard which a fortunate appointment may enable an individual officer to attain. A property qualification might be of some service, notwithstanding the present unpopularity of "hard-and-fast-lines." But this is a question of pure detail. The principle of selection will command approval, if only from the intuitive desire of every man to have a trade audience, when a trade question is to be discussed.

SUICIDE IN THE HOME ARMY.

(*Army and Navy Gazette.*)

A mania for self-destruction seems to have come over a section of the Army at home, which, in every instance that has occurred of late, has not been satisfactorily accounted for. A trivial reproof, a dislike to certain duties necessarily imposed, disappointment in love, and last, though by no means least, a horror of soldiering, have been the reasons assigned at the inquiries which have taken place on the last three cases which have occurred at Aldershot, which has of late become notorious for the number of suicides which take place. Within the past eighteen months something like a dozen cases of self-destruction have taken place, and, if we remember rightly, the verdict has in every instance been "that there was not sufficient evidence to show the state of the deceased's mind at the time of the commission of the act." Now nobody doubts but that was a safe verdict to arrive at, but was it a righteous one? If the circumstances of the cases were a little more minutely gone into—were, in fact, more strictly investigated—we doubt if the jury could safely arrive at any other conclusion than "self-murder." Our columns to-day contain a report of a case which occurred at Aldershot on Saturday night last—that of a young soldier in the 34th Regiment. He joined the regiment on June 17, just three months back. He bore a good character, was a steady, quiet, inoffensive, sort of fellow, but his last words alive were that "he could not bear soldiering." And all the poor fellow's experience of "soldiering" had been under canvas on Cove Common. At the inquest on Tuesday, had the coroner allowed some letters to have been opened which were found in his knapsack, perhaps some light would have been thrown on this melancholy case, for somehow it was known to his comrades, although it did not transpire in evidence, that the poor fellow's sweetheart had offered to find half the amount necessary to purchase his discharge if his friends would find the other moiety—and there we stop. Suffice it to say that, in the recreation tent of the regiment, he actually penned his last request to a comrade sitting near, to return his letters and likeness to ——, and to say that he fretted himself to death, but whether through soldiering or love did not transpire, as it ought to have done. He left the tent with one man, to whom he made the remark alluded to, and ten minutes after was found with his head shattered to atoms with his breech-loader. This is a very sad story. His comrades, the witnesses at the inquest, said he was always "grieving"—low-spirited, the coroner said they meant—and at nineteen years of age, and only three months' service, he ended his life by his own hand, and the jury mercifully found "that there was not sufficient evidence to show the state of his mind." Take two previous cases—both in the same regiment, the 1st battalion 20th. The first was a servant: he was warned to attend the officers' mess, and disliking it, it was said, a quarter of an hour afterwards literally blew his head to pieces, only his chin remaining. The last case was a young soldier who, at Church parade four or five Sundays ago, was reprimanded by the sergeant-major for standing in the ranks in a slouching, unstrung sort of way, and ordered to have club drill for a week to pull himself together. This man went to the Wesleyan church, returned, refused to go to dinner with his comrades, who dined in another room, and, while they were taking their meal, blew his head off in a similar manner to the first one. In both these instances the jury found, by direction of the coroner, that there was "no evidence to show," &c. How are these suicides to be stopped? To take away the ammunition would be of little avail; there are so many ways of ending one's miseries and oneself at one and the same time. Last winter walking out of window was a favourite way of dying—at least three cases occurring, which were found "Accidental death;" but is there one person out of a hundred who will say they were not deliberate cases of "self-murder?

The startling announ[illegible] made that several of the large [illegible] experimenting on the properties of strychnine [illegible] a view of testing how far it [illegible] bitter ales as a substitute for hops. We earnestly hope that nothing so dangerous and scandalous as contemplated as the introduction into so valuable and wholesome a beverage as ale of a deadly poison as strychnine. This is not the first time that the report has been circulated that strychnine is employed to impart the quality of bitterness to pale ale. Some six or seven years since a similar report was promulgated and spread far and wide through the columns of the press. At that time the subject was deemed of sufficient importance to demand a searching inquiry on our part, the result of the special inquiries and investigations then made being to demonstrate that there was not at that time the slightest foundation for the report in question. Now that the statement that strychnine is about to be employed in the manufacture of bitter beer has again obtained currency, it is once more imperative that steps should be taken with a view to ascertain whether the announcement rests on any sufficient foundation. Hitherto it has been constantly alleged that our pale and bitter ales are the purest products which it is possible to obtain from malt and hops, and that these, of the finest quality obtainable, together with pure spring water, constitute their only ingredients. It is to a firm belief in the truth of this statement, on the part in the first instance of the medical profession, and subsequently of the public, that the extraordinary popularity of pale ale is to be attributed. So great has been that popularity that pale ale may be said to have become the national beverage. Now only let this faith on the part of the profession and the public be broken, and there will speedily be an end to the present enormous consumption of that description of malt beverage. Strychnine is not only one of the most deadly and subtle of poisons, but it also possesses the property of becoming, even when administered in minute doses, stored up in the system—in a word, it is "cumulative," so that after a time, however small the doses originally given, the effects, sometimes poisonous, of large doses may be produced. The brewers, we trust, are but libelled in this case; but if it be not so, let them beware how they tamper with a deadly substance like strychnine, and at the same time with the health of the public. Fortunately the tests for strychnine, even in the minutest quantities, are perfect and conclusive, so that the practice of adding this singular poison to beer, if really adopted, will not be permitted to continue without exposure and punishment. We may mention, in conclusion, that the addition of strychnine to ale would be an infringement of the Act to Prevent Adulteration, and would therefore come under the operation of that Act.—*Lancet.*

The "Bullionist," in an article on this subject says—Mr. Avory, the Clerk of Arraigns for the Home Circuit, spoke of the low standard of juratorial intelligence in some counties, where small farmers, very little above their own labourers, occasionally sit in smock frocks to try commercial causes taken down from town, having but the faintest and dimmest notion of any one of the issues involved, and who are more hopelessly at sea on questions of general average, payment to the prompt, insurable interest, settlements, contangoes and backwardations, than was ever shipwrecked mariner, floating hither and thither on a spar, without rudder, compass, or landmark. Of course, such an ext

A NEW WAY OF ESTIMATING THE MOTIONS OF THE STARS.

(*Daily News, Sept.* 22.)

A REMARKABLE paper has lately been sent to the Royal Society by Mr. Huggins, one of the fellows. It announces the application of a new and most promising method of inquiry to the determination of the stars' motions. Many of our readers are doubtless familiar with the fact that Sir W. Herschel was the first to point out the important results which may be gathered from the consideration of the stars' apparent motions on the celestial sphere. Just as a person travelling through a wood observes the trees in front of him to be opening out, while those behind him are closing in, and trees on either side of him apparently falling behind him, so, Herschel argued, if the solar system is really travelling in any direction through sidereal space, we ought to be able to detect a gradual opening out of the stars around that point towards which the sun is travelling, a corresponding closing in of the stars towards the opposite point, and a slow motion of all other stars from the former towards the latter point. He applied this principle to the examination of the motion of several stars, and obtained a result which has been confirmed by subsequent researches. He found that there is a certain point in the constellation Hercules towards which the sun, with all his attendant planets, is rushing with enormous velocity. Later astronomers have examined the motions of hundreds of stars in both hemispheres, and have proved beyond a doubt that the sun really has a motion in that direction. They have also determined the rate at which the sun is travelling, which appears to be somewhere about 150,000,000 miles per annum.

This result has been obtained simply by considering the apparent motions of the stars as interpreted by the principle which Sir W. Herschel laid down. The fact that the stars themselves are probably also in motion has not been left out of consideration; but it has been thought, and justly, that in the long run, when a sufficient number of stars have been observed, the effect due to their motion *inter se* will be eliminated, and may therefore be neglected throughout the inquiry. Were it not for this the inquiry would have seemed altogether hopeless.

But, returning to our illustration, the traveller through a wood has other means besides the one pointed out, of determining his rate of motion among the trees. For, as he draws nearer to a tree, he observes an increase in its apparent size, and in the clearness with which its various parts are seen. The same also is true of other objects in the wood; and if any of these be themselves in motion he is able to detect the fact, and to determine the nature of the motion, by noticing not merely their apparent change of place, but the variations which take place in their apparent magnitude and distinctness. Now, the astronomer on earth seems to be wholly debarred from applying a method resembling the last to determine the nature of the stellar motions. The distances at which the stars are placed from us are so enormous, that no motion we could reasonably imagine them to have could appreciably affect their apparent brilliancy within hundreds or even thousands of years. Nor is this the only difficulty in the way of astronomers. If the stars shone always, or for very long periods, with uniform brilliancy, it might be possible for the astronomers of one age to judge of a star's motion by comparing their own estimate of its brilliancy with that formed by the astronomers of another age. But the stars are continually varying in brilliancy, some with a regular periodic change, others without any semblance of law, and this peculiarity renders it quite impossible to judge of their motions by means of any observed changes of brilliancy.

Therefore, it seems hopeless for astronomers to attempt to learn anything respecting stellar motions, beyond the mere fact that the sun is advancing towards a certain region of the sidereal heavens with an assigned velocity. Yet Mr. Huggins has succeeded in obtaining an answer to the very questions we have suggested above.

Many of our readers are doubtless aware that the solar spectrum is crossed by a multitude of dark lines. Now, what is the meaning of a dark line in the solar spectrum? We do not ask what is the physical interpretation of the phenomenon, that is, what evidence it gives us as to the sun's physical state—but what does the phenomenon signify in itself? The rainbow-coloured spectrum signifies the presence in the solar light of light waves of various length from the longest rays, which produce red light, to the shortest, which produce violet light. If there were light-waves of every possible length between those limits, the solar spectrum could not fail to be perfectly continuous. But it is broken by dark lines. Hence it follows that each dark line signifies that light-waves of a certain definite length are wanting in the sun's light; a similar result holds, of course, in the case of a star.

Now, if a star is at rest—neither approaching the earth nor receding from it—it is perfectly clear that the waves of light which correspond to a given line (or, rather, since these waves are wanting, those which correspond to the part of the spectrum just above and just below the line) will have exactly the same position in the spectrum as the corresponding waves in the solar spectrum. So that, if it were possible to bring the sun's spectrum side by side with that of the star, this line in the sun's spectrum would be exactly on a level with the corresponding line in the star's. But if the star is speeding from or towards us, the waves of light will seem to be somewhat lengthened or shortened, precisely as the waves crossed by a stalwart swimmer seem broader or narrower according as he swims with or against their course. Hence, in this case, if the sun's spectrum and that of the star could be brought side by side, there would no longer be observed that exact coincidence which we described as resulting in the former case. If the star were very rapidly approaching us, the lines in its spectrum would be shifted towards the violet end of the spectrum, whereas if the star were receding from us, the lines would be shifted towards the red end. The apparent change of place would be very minute indeed, because the rate of the star-motion would be very minute in comparison with the enormous velocity of light. But still there would exist a possibility of so magnifying the change of place as to make it measurable.

Now we cannot bring the spectrum of a star side by side with that of the sun. But we can do what serves our purpose just as well—we can bring it side by side with the spectrum of some terrestrial element which is known to exhibit the particular line whose change of position we wish to measure.

FOR BECKERS OR WORSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TOMAHAWK."

SIR,—My wife has been so bitten with Miss Becker's theories that she has at last persuaded me to accept them in practice. I have given over into her hands the entire management of the household affairs, superintending myself only the dressing and general nurture of the babies, and leaving to her the work of earning a livelihood and supporting the whole establishment. Between you and me, I have not thrown up my Government appointment in the Pipe-clay Department, but am supposed to be taking a holiday; for, in spite of my wife's sophisms, I fear the system won't wash.

My wife not having been brought up to any profession, and really not showing sufficient clearness of reasoning powers to pursue any if she had, is hoping—I say *hoping*, for she spends most of her days in going about calling on publishers, who refuse all her offers—to earn enough to keep up our house in Paddington, myself, four children, and three servants, in ease and comparative luxury, as during the reign of the other sex of man—namely, myself, the husband; as yet she has received one shilling and eight pence for a conundrum from a penny comic paper, which, however, has not appeared in print, and must be looked on as an offering of charity rather than a recompense for literary contribution. I have taken entire charge of the children, who are not perhaps as clean or attractive as before, and are now suffering under a slight attack of mumps, owing to the fact of my having taken them on to the leads last night in their night-gowns to look at the moon, but I shall soon get accustomed to them, and have forbidden my wife's interference at present at any rate. I am thinking about turning off the nurses and cook, and replacing them by men, as their opinions lean the same way as those of their mistress. The children would like this arrangement very much. My wife is not yet quite up to carving at dinner, and makes funny mistakes in the wine cellar, but she will improve. She is beginning to look rather careworn, and I rather fancy has a hankering after the children, but this is unworthy of Miss Beckers's disciple, and I do not doubt she will overcome this feeling before long. I am called away to see the babies who have just broke out in measles—very annoying for me, as I was just succeeding after the fifth trial in making some cherry jam, and my wife has gone out on her usual round of publishers. No more at present.—Yours,

Middlesex. J. S. MILLSON.

P.S.—My wife has just returned from a fruitless tour through Magazineland, and finding the dear babies full out with measles has sent Miss Beckers to Jericho on hearing there is not enough in the house to pay the chemist, and has given up the reins unconditionally into my hands, if I will only send for Doctor Sonner at once.

A FRENCH FARCE.

(*Pall Mall Gazette, Sept.* 19.)

A VERY amusing piece has just been brought out in Paris at the Palais Royal Theatre, which, without being so indecent as "Les Jocrisses de l'Amour," and other works belonging to the repertoire of M. Raphael Felix, is sufficiently improper to warrant a belief (we will not say "hope") that we may be enabled to see it next season at the St. James's. M. Chaponnier, the typical banker of the French stage, has left home to assist a friend who is called by an affair of honour to Brussels. So, at least, he tells his wife. But, under pretence of engaging himself in a duel, he has really gone to visit a mistress, and the portmanteau, which should have contained pistols and swords, is filled with those indispensable ingredients of a naughty supper party—lobsters and champagne. Mdme. Chaponnier, the typical banker's wife, finding that her natural tyrant is to be away from home for a few hours, takes advantage of his absence to go to a ball at the opera. M. Chaponnier, learning that the object of his illicit affections is engaged with a Russian prince, consoles himself by reflecting that after all she is not so good-looking as his own wife, and resolves to return home and transfer the lobsters and champagne to his legitimate spouse.

In the meanwhile Georgette, Mdme. Chaponnier's maid, thinking that neither her master nor her mistress will be home all the evening, has invited her sweetheart Joseph to sup with her; and the table is laid for the entertainment in M. Chaponnier's dining-room, when enters, M. Chaponnier. M. Chaponnier asks for his wife, and, in accordance with instructions which she had given on leaving for the ball, is told by Georgette that "Madame est couchée." M. Chaponnier is about to proceed to his wife's room, when he is stopped by the maid, who declares that his mistress is ill and must not be disturbed. He makes up his mind to take supper by himself, and, to the vexation of Georgette, orders her to lay the cloth in the dining-room, which was to have been the scene of her own entertainment. The ingenious maid succeeds, however, in persuading her master that he is ill, and that the best thing for him to do will be to put his feet in warm water, and take supper in his own room. The footbath is carried upstairs, supper for two is prepared in the dining-room, when, to the horror of Georgette, it appears that M. Chaponnier has upset the water. He will have no bath, and desires to take supper in a becoming manner in his own dining-room. He tells Georgette to bring him his dressing-gown. While she is getting it he is astonished to see Joseph walk in, dressed in some of his (Chaponnier's) clothes; for Georgette had so arrayed him, intending, after supper, to take him to a ball. Chaponnier, after the manner of bankers in French farces, concludes at once that the stranger must be a lover of Mdme. Chaponnier's. Seizing him by the collar, he demands an explanation of the intruder, whereupon a comparatively satisfactory explanation of his presence is given by Georgette. M. Chaponnier advises the girl in a friendly manner not to receive her sweetheart so late at night, has the young man shown to the door, and now attempts once more to get his supper.

Joseph, however, does not altogether like M. Chaponnier's friendly manner; and, instead of going out at the door to which he has been shown comes back and conceals himself. Now Chaponnier, being naturally of a convivial disposition, has a great horror of supping alone. Once burlesque the Queen's manner by wearing on parade an absurdly large shako with a grotesque cockade, under the very nose of the colonel of his regiment!

"*Lieutenant Lightfoot (of the Royal Naval Brigade).*"—A wild and thoroughly inefficient young officer on easy terms of familiarity with the men of his ship and the women of Abyssinia. He was lucky enough to do Sir Robert Napier a slight service. At the request of that gallant officer, he proceeded to the Court of King Theodore in female costume: what was the object of this waggish but dangerous manœuvre has ever remained a secret, not only to me but (I shrewdly imagine) to Sir Robert Napier himself. The only work that *could* be said to be connected with his profession that I saw Lieutenant Lightfoot perform was to order the whole of the sailors under his command (just before they "were sent to the front,") to dance a hornpipe with him:—a command which was reluctantly obeyed.

ABYSSINIANS.

"*Theodore (King of Abyssinia).*"—Rather a gloomy gentleman, much given to rant. Taste for dancing. Extravagant and undignified. Example of extravagance—importing at his own expense a large *corps de ballet* from Paris. Example of lack of dignity—condescending to "chaff" his captives and his Prime Minister—Matrtel, (a Cook and Barber)." Imperfect knowledge of the English language. Wished to know, in my presence, "Ow came it that misfortune so doged upon 'is 'eels?" In early youth had evidently taken lessons in fencing at the Victoria Theatre. On very bad terms with his horse.

"*Horse of Theodore.*"—A moody, vicious creature, much given to practical joking. Not devoid of a certain sort of hard humour. From its general behaviour I imagine it must have learned at some time or other to dance a polka on its hind legs. Fond of snubbing its rider. While Theodore was making a speech to the Abyssinian army, the brute insisted upon interrupting his remarks by uttering a series of strange unnatural noises—sounds resembling something between a cough and a hoarse giggle. Deep-rooted hatred for the leader of the band. Apparent favourite food—bits of scenery.

"*A Gorilla.*"—Of all the people I met in the campaign this creature most resembled a man. Certainly it was the most *pleasing* animal I came across—the brute couldn't speak!

"*Theodora, Queen of Abyssinia.*"—An emotional female, who had evidently "married out" of a Surrey Melodrama. The sort of lady who would have defended her virtue, at the "Victoria," to the very death with the aid of a pure mind and a horse-pistol. I found her very gushing, and inclined to dress "at" Lady Macbeth.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Religion of the Abyssinians.—Something between the Faith of the Plymouth Brethren and Bramahism. General belief in Providence, the Koran, "Allah," and the Bible. Vague religious ceremonies frequently held in an apartment (architecture, Early Norman, dashed with a little irregular Elizabethan) known as "the Rock-cut Temple of Dangolo." Said ceremonies include the worship and incensing of an "idol" composed of some sheets and a bonnet-maker's dummy. Ceremonies occasionally alluded to as "The Rites of the wandering Tribes."

Geography of Abyssinia.—As far as I can make out, Abyssinia is composed of Crim Tartary, a part of Turkey, a small portion of Hungary, and the Isle of Thanet. I feel nearly certain that I recognised in "Annesley Bay and Zoola" a place uncommonly like Broadstairs without the bathing-machines.

Costumes of the Country.—The nobles wear highly-spangled table-cloths and combat-swords. The ladies, dresses of the time of Queen Anne. The poorer classes are less gorgeous. The men wear dirty faces and wooden spears, while the women, strange to say, seem to have generally adopted the costume of the Irish peasantry.

And now I think I have told you enough about the Abyssinian Campaign. I had the pleasure of witnessing the entire demolition of Magdala by a mysterious and evidently destructive compound known as "red fire." After his, thinking that my duty had been conscientiously performed, I returned home with no greater ill than a headache. Adieu.

—*Tomahawk.*

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire premiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10

Showing an increase over 1863 of..... 64,735 10

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	153,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company

Bombay, 16th September, 1864.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of* 25*th July* 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863 and by Act No. VIII., of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by Consular Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £8,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,100,000.
CAPITAL CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £300,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.

SUB-AGENCY.—Yakohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt, *London Bankers.*

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.

National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE, Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—IN.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

			per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight			1s. 11 1/4d. do.
"	4	do.	1s. 11 1/8d. do.
"	3	do.	1s. 11 1/16d. do.
"	2	do.	1s. 11d. do.
"	1	do.	1s. 10 15/16d. do.
"		demand	1s. 10 7/8d. do.
On Scotland		do.	
On Ireland		do.	1s. 10 13/16d. do.
On Paris		do.	1s. 10 3/4d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, 1s. 10 3/4d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Handies and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA.....	BOMBAY.....
MADRAS.....	KURRACHEE ...
AGRA	LAHORE.....

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/4 per Rupee

4	do.	1/11 1/8 "
3	do.	1/11 1/16 "
2	do.	1/11 "
1	do.	1/10 15/16 "
On demand		1/10 7/8 "
On Scotland		1/10 7/8 "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £50 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other ecurities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 3rd September 1868. EDWARD MORRISS Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above		£50	1s. 11d. per Rupee
"	4	do.	1s. 11 7/8d. "
"	3	do.	1s. 11 1/16d. "
"	2	do.	1s. 11d. "
"	1	do.	1s. 10 15/16d. "
"		On demand	1s. 10 7/8d. "
On Scotland		do.	"
On Ireland		do.	"

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers } 1s. 10 13/16d. "
on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. }

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balances not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	"	"	4 per cent.
6 do.	"	"	3 "
3 do.	"	"	2 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent. On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank, Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.
Calcutta.	Hongkong.
Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.
Hankow.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11 1/4d. per Rupee.			
4	do.	" " at 1s. 11 1/8d.	"
3	do.	" " at 1s. 11d.	"
2	do.	" " at 1s. 10 15/16d.	"
1	do.	" " at 1s. 10¾d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)		" " at 1s. 10 3/4d.	"

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do. 5 "
Do.	12	do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 4th September 1868. JAMES DUNLOP, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in India 1863, *and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of* 1862, 23*rd March* 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £464,100
RESERVE FUND .....£ 38,000.

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.

Branches and Agencies.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency.

Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.

Glasgow Deposit Agency.

Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 25, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. F. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. SAWER Esq.

London Bankers.

The Bank of England

and

National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.

British Linen Company Bank.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.

Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 19th Oct. 1868.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on pucka-built BUNGALOWS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy.....	'Otard Dupuy & Co.'	Rs. 30	per dozen.
Whiskey....	'Dunville's V.R.'	" 18	"
Clarets....	'St. Julien'	" 18	"
Do.	'Lormont'	" 12	"

Austrian Wines, Red and White

Voslauer... ... ... Rs. 18 to 23 "

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Carbonell's Port		Rs. 30	per Dozen.
"	Sherry	" 30	"
Delbruck Fils Claret,	St. Julien ..	" 13	"
"	St. Estephe "	" 17	"
"	" Do. in Wood	" 200	per Barrel.
"	Brandy	" 16	per Dozen.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

9th September 1868.

FOR SALE—

Cunliffe's Champagne,	Qts.....	at Rs. 42	per doz.
Do.	Do. Pts.....	" 20	"
Do. Moselle	.....Qts.....	" 42	"
Do. Brandy	.....	" 30	"
Do. Sherry	.....	" 25	"
Do. Claret	.....	" 23	"
Coyle & Co.'s Pale Dry Amontilla-			
do Sherry	.....	" 27	"
Do. Port Wine of 1840	Vintage.	" 30	"
Ronaldson's Sherry	.....	" 22	"
Port Wine of 1815	.....	" 30	"
Do. of 1847	.....	" 24	"

REMINGTON & Co.

FOR SALE, from L. Bassotaé, Bordeaux, in Cases of 1 dozen Quarts each—

	Medoc	per doz. Rs.	18
	Medoc Vieux.....	"	21
	Margaux.....	"	18
	St. Emilion.....	"	20
	St Estephe.....	"	20
CLARETS.....	Haut Santernes.....	"	20
	Graves l'er. Crû.....	"	20
	Chateau Leoville.....	"	25
	Grand Chateau Larose...	"	30
	Grand Chateau Lafitte...	"	25
BURGUNDY,	Chambertin.....	"	25

TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.,
Opposite the Custom House.

SHERRY.

J. AND C. WHITE AND CO.'S
PALE DINNER.

A sound light Wine for general use.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 22/8	Rs. 25

SHERRY.

J. AND C. WHITE AND CO.'S
VINO DE PASTO.

A "light fruity" Wine.

	Cash.	Credit
Per dozen	Rs. 27	Rs. 30

SHERRY.

J. AND C. WHITE AND CO.'S
SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY.

A high-class, full-bodied Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 30	Rs. 33

SHERRY.

J. AND C. WHITE AND CO.'S
FINE MANZANILLA.

A first-class very dry Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 34	Rs. 38

SHERRY.

J. AND C. WHITE AND CO.'S
LIGHT AMONTILLADO.

A soft, pure, delicate Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 38	Rs. 42

SHERRY.

J. AND C. WHITE AND CO.'S
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.

The ne plus ultra of Sherries.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 44	Rs. 48

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

SOLE AGENTS,

Have received a fresh shipment of the above Wines which they unhesitatingly assert to be UNEQUALLED, both for QUALITY and MODERATION OF PRICE, by any Sherries imported into the Presidency.

Messrs. White and Co. are acknowledged, in the London market, to be at the head of their particular division of the Wine trade, and the Agents confidently anticipate from connoisseurs and the general public the same unanimous confirmation of the superiority of Messrs. W.'s Liquors which has been accorded to them in the sister Presidencies.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, (just arrived), fine ADELAIDE FLOUR, in Barrels. Apply to NANABHOY AND SORABJEE.

FORSALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at P DAY, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—CODE FOR THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE, containing, Leave, Deputation, Travelling, and Pension Rules. Compiled by BHOLANATH SEN, Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office.—Price Rs. 14.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

No. 10 Hummum Street Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"

Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Floor in Barrel.

Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.

Nesbit Lane, Fort.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of—

Gent's Calf Walking Boots, extra stout.
Do. Enamel do. do.
Do. do. Jack Boots.
Do. Calf Wellingtons, spur boxes.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.

29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

TO BE SOLD, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Mahableshwar, known as Mount Malcolm, the Property of the Lord Bishop of Bombay. The House, Servants' Quarters, and Stables are built of stone, and the Compound comprises about 44 acres under lease from Government. Permission to view will be given by applying to MR. MYATT, House Agent, Mahableshwar. For further particulars apply to REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 7th October 1868.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.

KINLOCH & ALLAN.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

INDIAN ARMY LISTS FOR OCTOBER.

Bombay Army List, corrected to 1st October.....Rs. 3 4
Madras Army List, ditto. 5 0
Bengal Army List, ditto. 6 0

☞ In Bombay, Rs. 3, 4½, and 5½, respectively.

ENGLISH ARMY AND NAVY LISTS FOR OCT.

October Official Royal Monthly Army List will be received about 4th Nov. Orders now Registered ..Re. 1 8
October Hart's Quarterly Ditto. ditto. 8 0
October Quarterly Navy List. Ditto. 2 4

☞ Postages to any part of India included.

In Bombay, Rs 1½, 7½, and 2, respectively.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 14th October 1868.

NOW landing ex Ship "EDDYSTONE," from Boston, and for Sale at Government Ice House, No. 2 Apollo Street—

8,736 Pieces 125,744 feet 1 inch W. P. Shipping Boards.
61 " 1,164 " 1½ " Spruce Plank.
294 " 0,778 " 2 " " "
500 Mats from 9 to 18 feet. " "
25 Barrels A. Pilot Bread 1,722 lbs.
90 " B. " " 7,728 "
135 " Navy " 11,912 "
100 " Tar in Beef Barrels.
100 " Bright Varnish.
10 " Black "
5 " "
31 Cases "Charmer" 1 lb. Tobacco 168 lbs. each case.
24 " Nectarine 10s. " " " "
59 Boxes 2 dozen each 1 lb. Cans Condensed "Milk.
3 " 2 " " 1 " " Coffee.
25 " 2 " " 3 " " Fresh Peaches.
12 American Union Scales.
12 Tea " 8 lbs.
13 " " 4 "
4 Platform Scales on Wheels 400 lbs.
4 " " " " 800 "
4 " " " " 1,200 "
1 Vibrating Axle Scale.
6 Post Office Scales ½ oz.

Apply to FARNHAM & Co.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

Bombay Agency established 40 years.

Presidents.

†Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.

Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.
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This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by

REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ld.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

THE LANCASHIRE